

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Guggenheim Foundation Announces 88 New Grants To Further American Arts

the jungle to study sleeping sickness. Other scientists say that finding a cure for African sleeping sickness would be "equivalent to the discovery of a continent."

Two Negroes Benefit by Awards; Carolina Professor Among List; 20 States Included.

New York, March 24.—(AP)—The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established in 1925 by former Senator John Simon Guggenheim, of New York, in memory of their son, announced today grants totaling \$180,000 to 88 scholars, painters, sculptors, composers, authors and experts in the theater arts to assist them in carrying on research and creative work in foreign lands.

Since the fund was established fellowship grants have been made to 230 scholars and creative workers, including Professor A. H. Compton of the University of Chicago, winner of the Nobel prize in physics for 1928, and Stephen Vincent Benet, poet and author of "John Brown's Body." The foundation has a fund of \$3,500,000 given by Senator Guggenheim.

Of the 88 who comprise the list announced today, 62 are receiving grants for the first time.

The new fellows were picked from 20 states and 37 schools, colleges, and universities. Eighteen grants are to persons not connected with any educational institution. The University of California heads the list of educational institutions with five new fellows. The University of Minnesota is second with four professors receiving fellowships and the University of Illinois has three.

The list includes seven artists, five composers and five authors. More than 600 applications for fellowships were received.

Among the outstanding awards was that to Paul Green, an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina and author of the Pulitzer prize play, "In Abraham's Bosom," whose fellowship was renewed to permit him to carry on a study of the European theater and to engage in further creative dramatic work.

Two negroes are among those who received awards: Eric Walrond, author of "The Big Ditch" and "Tropic Death," and Archibald J. Motley, Jr., Chicago, an artist. Among those who received awards for sculpture is E. Bruce Moore, assistant professor of sculpture at the Municipal University of Wichita, Kans.

Among those whose fellowships are being renewed is Dr. Warren K. Stratman-Thomas, now in Africa, where he has established a clinic in

Negro Boy Fights While Two White Men Stands With Faces To The Wall

The story goes that the bold bad young man ran his hands into the pockets of the white men who stood trembling with fear while they ran naked to the skin.

It is a wonder he hadn't forced them to address and give him their breeches.

He is more deserving of the Lucas trophy than Mills B. Lane was.

This eighteen year old negro boy leaped on a bicycle after having out and took a waiting bicycle and snatched the pistol from the trembling started off leisurely down the street. He had paid very little attention to the negro boy who was working in the capacity of a messenger boy for the drug store.

Had it not been for the bold and brave action of this negro boy Julius Lieble the twenty year old bandit who boldly walked into the drug store of Mr. J. H. Sauers at Forty Ninth Street and Waters Road Tuesday night, would have been at large and ready to make other tender fots turn their faces to the wall while he was going through their pockets.

Liebles, a mere youth, who says he is from Charleston, West Virginia, where a reward of a thousand dollars is hanging over his head, entered the drug store and pointed a "self actor," in the face of Mr. Sauers and another young white man and had them face the wall, while he raked in the day's sales which was being counted out on

The negro had kept him at bay, and he was afraid to run for fear the negro would perforate his hide like he did the cash till in the drug store.

Prof. Hansberry Receives Harvard Fellowship

Professor William Leo Hansberry has been granted a Winthrop Fellowship by the faculty of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University for re-

search in African anthropology and archaeology. This is the second time that the fellowship has been granted. It is the only one granted by the Peabody Institute strictly for anthropological research.

The university has given Professor Hansberry a year's leave of absence, which will make it possible for him to take advantage of the Harvard Fellowship. Mr. Hansberry's undergraduate work was also done at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1921. As an undergraduate he specialized in African anthropology and archaeology.

At Howard University Professor Hansberry organized and has personally conducted the African Civilization section of the Department of History. Three courses are offered covering the history of Africa from prehistoric times to the fall of Negro civilization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These are the only courses of this kind offered by any university in the world.

For ten years Professor Hansberry has been conducting research which will be embodied in a text book for each of these courses. Two of these books will be completed during the coming year. He has already been approached by one of the largest publication companies in America for publication rights for his books.

TRIBUNE

APR 14 1929

Negro Medical Fund Scholarship Won by Girl

Atlanta and Columbia Graduate Gets Hospital Award

Myra Logan, twenty-one-year-old daughter of Warren Logan, former vice-principal and treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been awarded the income from a \$10,000 scholarship for four years at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, it was learned to-day.

The scholarship, recently established by Dr. Walter Gray Crump for the exclusive use of "a deserving Negro or Negress desirous of studying medicine," is the only known one of its kind in this country granted by a medical college. Miss Logan is the first to benefit by it.

Miss Logan is an alumnus of Atlanta University, where she received an arts degree, and of Columbia University, from which she obtained her master's degree in 1928.

Dr. Crump, donor of the scholarship which will enable Miss Logan to take up a four-year medical course, has been interested in the advancement of Negro welfare and education for a long time.

For the last four years Dr. Crump has conducted special surgical clinics at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., in connection with the "annual pilgrimage to Tuskegee" fostered each year by William Jay Schieffelin, of this city; Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and other members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

PRIZE WINNERS IN "THE TENTH MAN" CONTEST NAMED

Students From 150 High Schools In 32 States Enter Competition

Atlanta, Ga.—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation announces the following list of prize winners in the nation-wide high school competition for papers on "America's Tenth Man":

First prize, \$50, to Ernestine Banks, Langston High School, Hot Springs, Ark.; second prize, \$30, to Wallace C. Wardner, Hobart Senior High School, Hobart, Okla.; third prize, \$20, to Claude H. Hills, Kirksville Senior High School, Kirksville, Mo.

Papers From 32 States.

The competition brought in hundreds of papers from 150 high schools in thirty-two states of the union. The purpose was to interest high school students in the study of the Negro's part in American history.

The plan met with hearty approval and cooperation on the part of a great many principals and teachers of both white and colored schools, and thousands of students were enlisted in the study.

Source material was supplied by the Commission in the form of a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled "America's Tenth Man," of which ten thousand copies were distributed.

A similar project will probably be conducted next year.

Miss Myra Logan Wins Income From \$10,000

PRIZE WINNER AND DONOR



Miss Myra Logan

Dr. Walter G. Crump

Scholarship in Medicine Given by Dr. Walter G. Crump to Negro Student

By Lester A. Walton

MISS MYRA LOGAN, twenty-one, daughter of Warren Logan, former Vice Principal and Treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, has been awarded the income from a \$10,000 scholarship for four years at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital.

The scholarship was recently established by Dr. Walter Gray Crump for the exclusive use of a deserving Negro man or woman desirous of studying medicine. It is said to be the only one of its kind in this country granted by a medical college, and a young woman is the first beneficiary.

While doing her graduate work at Columbia University in psychology Miss Logan became very much interested in psychiatry. This branch of the medical profession is growing in importance as is evidenced by the present-day attitude of the courts, which are giving more than passing consideration to the

ills of the human mind in relation to crime. There are few Negro psychiatrists in the United States, and Miss Logan believes she is entering a unique field where she can render distinct service to members of her race.

One of Country's Eminent Surgeons

Dr. Walter Gray Crump, donor of the scholarship is one of the country's eminent surgeons and is credited with having rendered more sympathetic cooperation in the last thirty years to the Negro medical profession than any other white physician in New York or elsewhere. He also has been active in the advancement of Negro welfare and education.

This interest is directly attributable to the surgeon's father, Samuel Crump, who was an active abolitionist and maintained one of the first underground railway stations by means of which a goodly number of slaves obtained freedom in the North. The elder Crump spoke from lecture platforms with Susan B. Anthony in the efforts to secure woman's rights.

"The Negro is at least one-tenth of the country's population," said Dr. Crump in giving reasons why he established the scholarship. "Every year from 4,000 to 4,500 white students are graduated from medical colleges, while there are less than one hundred colored students receiving diplomas. I believe a larger number of colored men and women should be turned out."

"There are only a few Negro women

physicians, and for this reason I was inclined to make the first recipient of the scholarship a female. It is becoming increasingly difficult for men of the race to enter our medical colleges, their economic condition proving to be one of the chief deterrents. I am hoping what I have done will be an incentive to others to establish scholarships in various medical schools throughout the country."

Dr. Crump is professor of surgery at the Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, consulting surgeon at the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, New York; Yonkers Homeopathic and Maternity Hospital, Tarrytown Hospital, South Side Hospital, Bay Shore, L. I., and consulting gynecologist of the Jamaica Hospital, United Hospital, Port Chester and Mount Vernon Hospital.

Is Trustee of Howard University

He is a trustee of Howard University, a member of the Board of Directors of Vincent Sanatorium, and for the last four years has conducted special clinics at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, in connection with annual pilgrimages to the school each year. He is at present at Tuskegee, where Negro physicians from all sections are attending the annual clinics.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Walter Gray Crump Jr., and Dr. E. P. Roberts, a brother-in-law of Miss Logan, former member of the New York Board of Education and a trustee of Lincoln University, have been named trustees of the fund, which will be kept in perpetuity.

Miss Logan has been identified with social work and is resigning from the staff of the Young Women's Christian Association at Hartford, Conn. She is an alumna of Atlanta University, where she received her bachelor's degree and was awarded her master's degree at Columbia in 1928.

Mayor Attends Golden Wedding

The opinion is unanimous that no Negro couple in America was ever paid a more glowing and sincere tribute than that received by Alderman and Mrs. Fred R. Moore of No. 228 West 135th Street, Tuesday evening, April 9, at the 369th Regiment Armory, 143d Street, near Lenox Avenue, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary. In many respects it was unprecedented.

Mayor Walker came early and stayed late. Although the speakers' list was long he did not publicly felicitate the guests of honor until after all but two had spoken. The city's Chief Magistrate is popular in Harlem and was given an ovation. Other prominent officials to speak were Alderman; President Joseph V. McKee and Police Commissioner Grover Whalen. Chief Inspector John J. O'Brien and Chief Deputy Inspector of the Detective Bureau, Edward P. Mulrooney, occupied seats at the speakers' table.

Among those to make short talks were Mrs. Clara Burrill Bruce, Assistant Resident Manager of the Paul Laurence Dunbar Garden Apartment; Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the John C. Hawkins, Dr. George E. Haynes, Republican County Committee; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church; Dr. E. P. Robert, Mgs. Thomas M. O'Keefe, pastor of St. Benedict the Moor; Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, President of the Empire State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; David B. Costuma, Col. William A. Taylor, commander of the 369th Infantry; Casper Holstein, Exalted Ruler of the Monarch Lodge

of Elks; Miss Anna A. Lawson, Principal of Public School No. 119; Francis E. Rivers, Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal, Dr. P. H. M. Savory, the Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Grace Congregational Church, and the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, Vicar of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Citizens Committee, through Watt Terry, Treasurer, presented Mr. and Mrs. Moore \$1,000 in gold, \$500 of which was from their Spanish-speaking friends in the community. Seventy-five children from P. S. No. 119, of which Alderman Moore is President of the Parents' Association, presented him with a purse of gold, and Mrs. Moore a large bunch of American Beauty roses. Another bouquet was from the Katy Ferguson Home for Unmarried Mothers.

In the presence of eight hundred guests, while three thousand looked on from the balcony, the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Brown, pastor of Mother African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, assisted by the Rev. John Wesley Johnson, Vicar of St. Cyprian's Church; the Rev. George A. Sims, pastor of Union Baptist Church; the Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor Mount Olivet Baptist Church, and the Rev. J. W. Robinson, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Blanche Rogers acted as matron of honor, and Dr. Charles H. Roberts as best man. The six children, seven grandchildren, four sons-in-law and a daughter-in-law took part.

Musical numbers were rendered by the Monarch Band of sixty pieces, Lieut. Fred W. Simpson, director; Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, mezzo soprano; Mrs. Frankye A. Dixon, accompanist, and Lieut. Noble Sissle, C. Luckeyth Roberts, accompanist; Will (Bojangles) Robinson, a star of the Blackbirds Company, gave an exhibition of tap dancing.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Secretary of Colored Work, National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association was toastmaster.

Received Scores Of Telegrams

Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received by Mr. and Mrs. Moore from friends in every part of the country.

Officers of the General Committee having the testimonial in charge, were the Rev. J. W. Brown, Mrs. M. V. Boutte, Mrs. Ruth Roberts, W. L. Robinson, John D. Saunders, Watt Terry and Lester A. Walton.

Other members of the committee included: Capt. Rufus A. Atkins, Mrs. Elise Johnson Ayer, Samuel J. Battle, Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Mrs. Rosa Blocker, Mrs. Blanche Bond, Dr. M. V. Boutte, Miss Eva D. Bowles, Mrs. Mamie L. Briggs, Michigan Brown, Percy Brown, the Rev. W. Brown, Roscoe C. Bruce, the Rev. Prentiss A. Bryson, Major Frank R. Chisholm, William E. Clark, the Rev. F. A. Cullen, Mrs. Gertrude Curtiss McPherson, Miss Belle Davis, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Howard Day, Mrs. Media Dodson, Thomas B. Dyett, Harry J. Edwards, Lemuel L. Foster, Mrs. Lucy Freeman, Frank H. Gilbert, Alderman John C. Hawkins, Dr. George E. Haynes, Mrs. Matthew A. Hensep, James H. Hogans, the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, Deacon Johnson, the Rev. John H. Johnson, Eugene Kinckle Jones, Alexander King, Roy Lancaster, John B. Nail, the Rev. D. Ward Nichols, Jerome B. Peterson, Myles A. Paige, Mrs. Eva Parks, Rufus L. Perry, the Rev. J. C. Plunkett, James L. Randolph, the Rev. A. C. Sanders, Mrs. Cecelia C. Saunders, Edwin A. Smalls, Bob Slater, J. A.

Steele, the Rev. M. C. Strachan, Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, Dr. J. A. O. von Sopp, Mrs. Julius W. Watson, James H. Williams and William H. Wortham.

LAURA WRIGHT AGAIN WINS BOND PRIZE

Havre de Grace Girl Is Again
Victor in Harford County
Contest.

BURTON LISBY SCORES

Wins First Prize for Boys by

Narrow Margin.

Afro-American

With an unusually brilliant and colorful rendition of the old classic, "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight," Laura Wright, Havre de Grace girl, again took first honors at the annual recitation-declamation contest of the Harford County Schools and Air Friday evening.

The contest, which was one of the best held in the state, attracted the usual crowd as 26 young hopefuls started out on their oratorical and dramatic race. The judges, which comprised William N. Jones of the AFRO-AMERICAN staff, Mrs. Roy S. Bond, and Miss Louise Mussenden, a supervisor in Baltimore public schools, found some difficulty in making awards due to the neck and neck character of the race. The awards as made were as follows:

Burton Lisby, first prize for boys; Edgar S. Johnson, second; Louis S. Monk, third with honorable mention going to Booker Welch. The first prize for girls went to Laura Wright, Blanche Whittington won second, Bertha Beaker, third, and Rosa Cox, honorable mention.

Deborah Bond Prize

The Deborah Bond Prize, given each year by Roy S. Bond, Baltimore attorney, in memory of his mother, went to Miss Wright. This is the second year she has romped away with both honors. The presentations were made by Mr. Bond with D. W. Noble, supervisor of County Schools, presiding.

Two piano solos by Misses Irene Thompson and Susie Spann, teachers in the county schools, brought forth applause. Among visitors from Baltimore were the Rev. Beal Elliott and Arthur J. Payne.

Others who took part in the contest were:

Daniel Her	Hazel Johnson
Herman Spencer	Berchana Peaker
Alexander Holley	Aline Holland
Henry Gilbert	Roberta Church
Dorsey Giles	Laura Christy
Edgar S. Johnson	Emily Kelly
Booker Welsh	Rosa Cox
Harold A. Norton	Blanche Whittington
Joseph Brooks	Faith Lingar
Louis S. Monk	Georgiana Peters
Burton Lisby	Laura Wright
Thomas Brooks	Louise Smothers
Rosa Buchanan	

Education - 1929
Scholarship and Other Distinctions.
**A NEGRO BIOLOGIST HAS WON
DISTINCTION IN HIS FIELD**

**In a Laboratory in Naples Dr. Just Is Now
Doing Research Under a Special Grant**

IN a biological laboratory in Naples works a scholarly man, honored by the world for his scientific discoveries and remembered by thousands of students to whom he has given guidance and inspiration. Dr. Ernest Everett Just is now near the top of his profession, but about twenty years ago his assets consisted of \$5 and a fierce determination to learn and pass on his learning to others of his race. In addition to his poverty, he was handicapped by the fact that he was a negro, a race that has had few opportunities to produce great scholars.

Dr. Just's rise in the world of science has been steady if not spectacular. In 1915 he was presented with the Spingarn Medal, which is given annually by J. E. Spingarn to "the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who shall have made the highest achievement during the preceding year or years in any honorable field of human endeavor." Some of his experiments are in the field of cancer research; others, in which he uses ultra-violet rays, bear upon heredity and the determination of sex. He is head of the Howard University department of zoology, and his trip to Naples is a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

The boy's inheritance was unusually good. His father was a wharf builder, who died when Ernest Just was only 4 years old. His mother was a woman of high character with a fairly good education. When her son was born forty-five years ago in Charleston, S. C., she was engaged in teaching school and working in the phosphate fields. Mrs. Just, it is said, established the first industrial school in the State and was its first principal.

Ernest Just attended his mother's school and then went to the State College at Orangeburg. Later he decided to go North to study. He found a job on the Clyde Line and worked his way to New York. Finding work here, he saved enough money to go to Kimball Academy at Meriden, N. H. At this school he

completed the four-year course in three years, finding time to be editor of the school paper and president of the debating society. He then entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1907 with special honors in zoology and history and with the only magna cum laude in his class.

During his first year in the study of biology he discovered how little, comparatively speaking, was known about the development of the egg. The subject intrigued him and he decided to make it his specialty. After leaving Dartmouth he accepted a position in Howard University, where he has been teaching for the last twenty-one years.

In addition to his duties at Howard University, Dr. Just has accomplished much research work and writing. He, with some of the best known scientists of the country, is the author of a book on cytology, published in 1924. When leading biologists of Germany were looking over the world's list of scholars for one who could best write a treatise on fertilization, they chose Dr. Just. He is one of the authors of a ponderous work on colloid chemistry. Among the others are some who have won the Nobel prize.

In 1916 Dr. Just received the degree of Ph. D., magna cum laude, in zoology and physiology from the University of Chicago. He studied a year at that institution during a leave of absence from Howard University. Every Summer for twenty years he has been engaged in research work at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

Dr. Just is a member of the editorial board of the international journal *Protoplasma*, published in Berlin. He is also an editor of the official organ of the Marine Biological Laboratory. He belongs to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Zoologists, the American Naturalists, and is a corresponding member of La Société des Sciences Naturelles et Mathématiques of France.

Friends of the scientist have often advised him to give up teaching and

devote himself entirely to research work, believing that his time might better be spent with experiments and investigations from which valuable information might be gained. But Dr. Just feels that he is called to teach and inspire the youth of his race.

THE ROSENWALD FUND.
It has remained for a fine Jewish seer and philanthropist to employ his well-earned millions of wealth in some novel and most productive public benefice. His wise and practical beneficences have challenged and won the praise of the thoughtful men and women of the nation.

Julius Rosenwald is an American-born and bred Jew who has amassed wealth in honorable business, principally as head of the great Sears, Roebuck & Co. concern, and who has devoted the larger part of his wealth to cultural and philanthropic enterprises in this country and among needy Hebraic populations abroad.

Now he has set forth \$35,000,000 as a fund to be expended, principal and interest, in 25 years for the promotion of educational and other humanitarian benefits. There is a graphic account of the new and unique fund in another column of this issue.

The part of Mr. Rosenwald's plans to which *The Constitution* would call to the special study of the public is the devotion of large sums to the uplift of the negro race by educational and vocational training for self-reliance and self-support. That is the culmination of his long-time personal interest in the improvement of interracial relations of the whites and blacks of the nation, particularly those of them congested in the south.

Mr. Rosenwald frankly explains that he is "interested in the welfare of the negroes because I am interested in that of the white people."

In that one sentence this far-seeing benefactor protrudes a great fact that should attract the serious thoughts and actions of both southern and national leaders, but especially the first named.

Any civilizer, any statesman, any political economist with brains over-running the covers of an arithmetic, will agree without debate that the time has gone by when two races can live peacefully and prosperously together with one of them poverty-

caged and without opportunity to reasonably elevate its standard of citizenship.

Mr. Rosenwald is entirely and everlastingly correct in holding that the white race in America will benefit itself by using its means and power wisely to improve the psychology, the mental and moral powers, and the civic consciousness of the black people with whom they live in daily contact. That is wisdom of the sanest order and a policy of social and economic insurance beyond estimation in figures of common commerce.

The *Constitution* has always stood for a just appraisal of the claims of our negro citizens to the sympathy, philanthropy and cooperation of our white leaders and people at large. With such encouragement they will not be misled by racial agitators, but will justify the faith of Mr. Rosenwald and the fair treatment of their white fellow-citizens.

DES MOINES GETS FIRST TEACHERS

Two Girls Appointed to List of Practice Instructors

DES MOINES, Ia.—For the first time in the history of the city, Negro teachers have been placed on the staff of the local schools. Two girls, both of whom hold second grade teachers certificates, have been put on the list of practice teachers, it was announced Monday by J. W. Studebaker, superintendent of the schools. The Misses Neona M. Palmer and Madeline Dixon are the girls.

Miss Palmer has been placed in the fourth grade class room at Logan school and Miss Dixon teaches the kindergarten department. In a class of 34 pupils, almost half are of the white race.

The girls are seniors in the education college of Drake university.

Records show that there is only one other Negro teacher at present in the schools of Iowa and that is James L. Dameron, who is teaching

Race Student Graduate From Penn University

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17—Sabin Lewis Caskill, John Bruin Boothe, Moses Herman Mosley and Robert Davis Baskerville, were graduated from the college department of the University of Pennsylvania at the mid-year convocation for the conferring of degrees in course, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Arts and Science. Mosley and Baskerville completed their College work in three years and a half. Caskill, Boothe and Mosley plan to study medicine. Baskerville, who is at present enrolled in the graduate school as a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts will commence law in the fall. As an undergraduate Baskerville was quite active in class affairs. He received signal honors by being elected to membership and office in the Zelosophic Society of the University, which is at present celebrating its hundredth anniversary. He was also elected to the Editorial Staff of *Junto*, an undergraduate publication. In both instances he was the first Negro to receive such recognition.

GEORGIA NEGRO HAD UNIQUE DISTINCTION

New York, Feb. 28—The Times says: Emmett Lawrence, mover of marble statuary, died yesterday in the studio of George Cary Barnard, sculpture at 700 Ford Washington avenue, a victim of consumption. He was a Negro, born 55 years ago in Georgia, with a peculiar sense of balance, which made him invaluable to most of the great sculptors of this generation.

"Emmett Lawrence's strange gift comes to perhaps one man in many thousands," Mr. Barnard said: "He obeyed the laws of gravity with uncanny instinct, toiled always with supreme patience, and was one of the finest characters I have ever known."

Lawrence devoted his life to the moving of famous statues. In the past thirty years he placed in most of the large cities of the East the works of MacMonnies, Daniel Chester French and Augustus Saint Gaudens. The work was delicate, but never in his career did the marble mover break or mar a piece of statuary.

HOWARD PREXY WILL CONDUCT LECTURE SERIES AT CHICAGO 'U'

Pittsburgh Courier
"American Negro and the
Christian Church," Theme
Of Treatise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. — Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, is scheduled to deliver the Alden-Tuthill lectures in



MORDECAI JOHNSON

the Theological Seminary, February 13 and 14.

The Alden-Tuthill Foundation in the Theological Seminary was established to provide for supplementary instruction in the history principles, and methods of church extension, by those in active service in home and foreign fields.

Dr. Johnson's theme will be "The American Negro and the Christian Church," treated in three lectures, one, "The Missionary Creativeness in the South;" "The Northern Church and the Migrant Negro," and, "The Negro and the World-Mission of the Church."

All of the lectures are to be delivered in the Graham Taylor hall on University avenue in Chicago.

Citizens' Welfare Council Pays Honor to Women for Achievement

Gold Medals Go to Mrs. Daisy Reed, Mrs. Gertrude M. Martin and Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden — Eleven Placed on Honor Roll

Signal tribute was paid a trio of women Sunday when the Women's Auxiliary of the Citizens' Welfare Council awarded three gold medals for community service to Mme. C. J. Walker Studios, 140 West 126th street. The auxiliary named eleven other women and men to its honor roll for meritorious achievement in 1928.

The awards went to Mrs. Gertrude M. Martin of the Martin-Smith Music School, Inc., 139 West 136th street; Mrs. Daisy Reed, president of the Utopia Neighborhood Club, and Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, a newspaper woman. This is the third year the awards have been made.

Mrs. James S. Watson is chairman of the unit that made the awards. The medals were the gift of Dr. Godfrey Nurse.

The Martin-Smith Music School

was cited for its advancement of the musical arts in Harlem. Credit was given Mrs. Reed for the establishment of the Utopia Children's Community House at 170 West 130th street, where the recreational needs of the local tots are administered to. Mrs. Bearden was honored for her work as a member of the school board of District Twelve, the Mayor's

Committee, and public spirited citizen.

When Dr. Nurse made the awards the three responded modestly, giving credit for their achievements to their co-workers and friends.

Persons cited for honorable mention were: Mrs. Geraldyn Dismond, for her radio address over WABC; Miss Thelma E. Berlack, for journalism; Mrs. Sarah E. Gardner, for keeping her block a model representative one through the 200 West 136th Street Block Association.

Miss Ruth Ellis, for dramatization of Bible events and their presentation by the Ruth Ellis Players; Miss Augusta Savage, for her work in sculpture; Mrs. Carrie Burton Overton, for achievement of the position of secretary to the church executive of the Community Church and acting secretary to the pastor, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, white.

Mrs. E. R. Alexander and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, for leading the movement in the establishment of the Club Caroline for working girls, at 262 West 127th street; Earl Dean Alexander, for winning A. B., A. M. and LL. B. degrees and appointment to the faculty of Seward Park High School at the age of twenty-five, and George E. Hall and Myles A. Paige for receiving appointment as assistant attorney and assistant attorney general, respectively.

A musical program was presented by Chauncey Northern; the Martin-Smith Trio, composed of Mrs. Gertrude M. Martin, David I. Martin and Sonoma C. Talley; Carrol Clark and Miss Lillian Gauntlet, a pupil of Caska Bonds. Millis N. Higgins acted as program chairman. The Citizens' Welfare Council is headed by Dr. Charles A. Butler.

WORK RECEIVES AWARD

Pittsburgh Courier
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Mar. 1. — Presentation of the Harmon award of \$400 and a gold medal was made to Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research of Tuskegee Institute, in the institute chapel on the evening of Lincoln's anniversary. Dr. R. E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education, presented the award in the name of the Harmon Foundation, which, in recognition of Mr. Work's "scholarly research and educational publicity," selected him as the American Negro who has done most in the field of creative education during 1928.

Education - 1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Negro Misleader Aids Imperialism

Thru the nomination of several Negroes to Annapolis and West Point, where Wall Street trains the leaders in the slaughter of workers, the Negro misleader and capitalist politician Oscar De Priest is playing Wall Street's game, by thus attempting to encourage the oppressed Negro workers to become cannon fodder for Wall Street in the coming imperialist war. Negro appointees in West Point and Annapolis meet with white chauvinism. Photo shows one of De Priest's nominees to Annapolis, Lawrence Whitfield.



Photo shows one of De Priest's nominees to Annapolis, Lawrence Whitfield.

NEGRO CANDIDATE PASSES U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY EXAM

Expressed by Other Editors

Negro Cadets Envisioned.

Annapolis, Md., May 13.—(AP)—Charles Edward Weir, negro, named by Representative Oscar De Priest as an alternate in his appointments to the United States Naval Academy, passed the mental examination for admission with the class entering in June. The results of the examinations revealed today.

Lawrence Alexander Whitfield, the principal alternate, which Weir was named alternate, did not appear to the examination and the other principal alternate, De Priest had appointed, Claude Hanson Burns, failed to pass the examinations. Of 1,000 who took the examinations, 802 were successful, 182 of them. Despite the known determination of the Grant Administration of the Navy Department that they should have a fair chance and the consequent hampering of hecklers, each left after a single year. The same thing happened in the case of a Mississippi Negro named in 1874. At West Point also the Negro has had a hard time. Colonel Charles Young, who had stood it out, became an efficient soldier and was respected by his white comrades-officers. The first hurdle for the DePriest appointees is the matter of examinations, very hard for colored persons to pass, no matter what their academic acquirements may be. Emile Holly, named for West Point in 1925, was flunked. He is now a professor at Howard University.

Morehouse College Student Receives Prize for Essay

Formal presentation of a \$50 award in a south-wide college competition for papers on "Justice in Race Relations" has been made to Neal Hughley, student at Morehouse college.

It was announced that the Morehouse boy had won the competition with a paper on "Justice in Race Relations" in the southern states. In the speech of presentation young Hughley was congratulated on the objective viewpoint and the high class of his paper.

Dr. W. A. Alexander, director of the International Association, was present and spoke briefly, and a few appreciative remarks were made also by President John Hope.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Thinking Americans, no matter how strong their sympathy with the aspirations of colored people, will not congratulate the two Negroes Representative Oscar De Priest has named for Annapolis or the one he has named for West Point. They are distinctly on the firing line. Only heroes choose to appear to the examination and the other principal alternate, De Priest had appointed, Claude Hanson Burns, failed to pass the examinations.

Never since the organization of the United States Naval Academy has a Negro graduated there. In the Reconstruction period three Negroes from South Carolina got into the academy. Despite the known determination of the Grant Administration of the Navy Department that they should have a fair chance and the consequent hampering of hecklers, each left after a single year. The same thing happened in the case of a Mississippi Negro named in 1874. At West Point also the Negro has had a hard time. Colonel Charles Young, who had stood it out, became an efficient soldier and was respected by his white comrades-officers. The first hurdle for the DePriest appointees is the matter of examinations, very hard for colored persons to pass, no matter what their academic acquirements may be. Emile Holly, named for West Point in 1925, was flunked. He is now a professor at Howard University.

But granted admission to Annapolis or West Point, the Negro boy is faced by common hostility. The herd impulse of the white

boys is determined by those who want to make things uncomfortable for him. His is a worse isolation than Robinson Crusoe's. He is not only lonely but surrounded by enemies. The strain is terrific. Day after day, week after week, month after month it wears on him. He is a wonder if he does not break down, as others have before him.

That is why congratulations for the DePriest appointees are not in order. On behalf of their race they may make a protest gesture for equality. That this cannot be more than an idle gesture is a safe prediction.

WILL BE FIRST TO GO SINCE 1889

"Tough" Entrance Exam Must Be Passed by Young Chicagoans

CHICAGO.—Three young colored men were nominated Monday by Washington by Congressman Oscar De Priest, Negro representative of the first Illinois district two for admission to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis, and one for admission to the Military academy at West Point. They were selected by a committee of colored leaders in De Priest's district.

The midshipmen candidates are Laurence A. Whitfield, 3560 South Park Way and Claude Henson Burr, 5532 Indiana avenue. The aspirant for the cadetship is Alonzo Souleir Parham, 445 East 45th place.

Parham a Cadet Major Parham is a cadet major in the R. O. T. C., now taking a post-graduate course in algebra at Wendell Phillips high school, from which he was graduated in February. He is 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and weighs 159 pounds. He is a member of a rifle team. During his summer vacations he has worked in a cooperative shop. His father is employed in the stockyard. The family came to Chicago from the south six years ago.

Burns is 18 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 157 pounds. He is in his first year at Crane college taking a course in commerce and administration after finishing at Hyde Park high school. His mother and his stepfather, Burres B. Cooper, a rail

way mail clerk, live at 65 East 53rd street. They came here from Savannah, Ga., eight years ago.

Student at U. of C.

Whitfield is a student at the University of Chicago, where he is taking a post-graduate course in zoology, after having graduated from the university with honors, and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. Whitfield has intended studying medicine and there some doubt whether he will accept the appointment. His home is at Alton, Ill., where his father is a lawyer. He was the valedictorian of his class in high school and delivered the graduation address under police guard because of threats of violence by klansmen.

The committee that passed on the qualifications of the candidates consisted of Patrick B. Prescott, an assistant corporation counsel; Lorin B. Moore, a lawyer; William L. Dawson, also a lawyer and Dr. Spencer B. Dickerson of the 8th regiment, National Guard.

None Admitted Since 1889

The nomination of the three Chicago boys recalls the fact that no Negro has been admitted to Annapolis since 1875. During the reconstruction period following the civil war, when several Negroes were elected to congress from southern states, twelve Negroes entered West Point, of whom three were graduated, and three entered Annapolis, none of whom graduated.

The Negro graduates of West Point were Henry O. Flipper in 1877; John Alexander in 1887 and Charles Young in 1889. The latter was the only Negro to attain the grade of colonel in the regular army. Col. Young was well regarded in army circles and at the time of his death was military attache to Liberia. He is buried at Arlington.

RACE BOY PASSES RIGID TESTS FOR NAVAL ACADEMY

Weir, Alternate For Whitfield Did Not Flunk

ONE YOUTH FAILED

Claude Burns, Other

DePriest Appointee Did Not Pass

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Annapolis, the distinguished United States Naval Academy, has on its list of successful candidates for admission, Charles Edward Weir, a colored youth.

Weir passed the rigid mental tests laid down for the class entering in June. One hundred and eighty-two of the 1000 who took the examination failed among them Claude Hanson Burns, one of the two race youths named for the academy by Congressman DePriest.

Weir was alternate for Lawrence Alexander Whitfield, who failed to appear for the examination.

It will be interesting now to watch the course of the Naval Academy authorities in regard to Weir's actual admittance. No member of the Negro race has ever been admitted to Annapolis. Weir may be the first.

CHICAGO BOY PASSES EXAM AT ANNAPOLIS

To Enter U. S. Naval School in June

(Photo on Picture Page)

Annapolis, Md., May 17.—(Special) — Charles Edward Weir, 3560 South parkway, Chicago, and freshman student at the University of Chicago, has passed the mental examinations for admission with the class entering the United States Naval academy here in June.

Weir was named by Representative Oscar DePriest of the First congressional district, as an alternate in his appointments to the naval academy. Weir's certificate was accepted and he has been authorized to report at the academy for physical examination Tuesday, June 18.

Whitfield Too Old

Lawrence Alexander Whitfield, also of Chicago and principal in the district for which Weir was named alternate, did not appear to take the examination after it was found he was over age. Claude Henson Burns, also named principal by Representative DePriest, failed to pass the entrance examination.

Alonzo Sourleigh Parham, 445 E. 15th Pl., Chicago, named as principal for West Point, is practically assured of his cadetship. Unofficial reports indicate that he has passed the mental examinations. He will take the physical examination within a few days, probably at Fort Sheridan, Ill., a United States army training station.

Because of the failure of the remaining alternate candidates for the naval academy to pass the examination, Congressman DePriest will be forced to nominate another principal and three alternates to fill the midshipman vacancy. He says he will repeat the nominations whenever possible.

Four Fail

Records show that Ira Jackson, Clements, Burns and John Brooks failed in the mental tests. Jack Morris Augustine did not report.

Weir graduated from the Dunbar high school, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1928. He was a member of the 24th regiment of the high school cadets, graduating with the rank of captain, with the assignment of staff officer.

He is the son of Raymond Weir, 917 Euclid St. N. W., for many years an employee in the agricultural department, and the nephew of William Weir, also employed there. Felix Fowler Weir, an uncle of the successful Annapolis candidate, a violinist, for several years was employed in the music department of the Washington public schools before going to New York.

Parham a Cadet

Parham is cadet major in the R. O. T. C., now taking a post-graduate course in algebra at the Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated in February. He is 18 years old, five feet nine inches and weighs 159 pounds. Parham will be the first of our race to enter West Point since 1889. The late Col. Charles Young, a graduate of the academy, was well regarded in army circles. No member of our race has been admitted to Annapolis since 1875. Records show that three entered, but none graduated.

Negroes At Naval Academy

From the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

While there have been occasional appointments of Negroes to cadetships at West Point but with only one graduate who served as

commissioned officer in the United States Army, none has ever graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, nor has there been a matriculation of a member of the race there since Reconstruction Days.

Consequently, the nomination of a cadet for West Point and two midshipment for Annapolis, all three of the race of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, the only Negro in Congress, has attracted widespread attention in the public press and in army and navy circles.

Some convenient way of dropping Negro cadets has always been found at West Point And Annapolis, if DePriest's nominees qualify, will be confronted with a similar task. The Chicago Congressman, who represents the district the residents of which are 90 per cent of his race, may be making a test and may continue to name youths of his race to the academies until the vacancies are finally filled. What happens thereafter will be between the cadets and the academy authorities, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. It is too bad that this test has to come during an administration that is "Lily White" in the South, through the purging prescribed by President Hoover himself, while in the North and West the Negro vote is a material factor in party success. Theoretically the President, by law, required to approve all appointments to the service academies, but that is usually a matter of routine, as it will be in these instances.

The only man of his race who rose to high rank in the United States Army was the late Charles Young, who graduated from West Point in the 80's as a second lieutenant of cavalry. He was a native of Kentucky, though appointed from Ohio, and is looked upon as one of the outstanding Negroes in American history. He passed through all the commissioned grades of the service, retaining the respect of superiors and subordinates without a clash during the forty years of his service, and was an officer of great ability, both administrative and military.

Colonel's Young's last active service was as lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Cavalry with General Pershing in the Mexican expedition seeking Villa in 1916, and he was retired for disabilities incurred in line of duty a year later. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors of his rank.

As a captain in the Philippines, he outranked many of the army officers who have since become famous in military affairs, and was made military governor of several provinces in the islands during American occupation. He was a firm disciplinarian and a most unusual character—handling young lieutenants sent from the States to his command in a manner that set them straight on their army

careers. Colonel Young was an exceptional man and officer, his colleagues of his active days said, and had he been available for World War duty, it was the army plan to place him in command of a brigade of Negro troops, offered by men of his race.

Time alone will tell whether another Charles Young can be developed at West Point his counterpart for the navy at Annapolis.

TEACHER RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP TO RADCLIFF COLLEGE

Sedalia, N. C., May 15.—ANP—As a reward for four years of untiring service as a teacher and organizer in the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., Hilda A. Davis, Magna Cum Laude graduate of Howard University, a product of the public schools of Washington, D. C., has been awarded the Marian A. O. Scholarship for graduate work in Radcliffe College.

The trustees of the institution are voting her a leave of absence with part pay to take advantage of this. Miss Davis came into prominence last year with the Sedalia Singers at Symphony Hall, Boston, as the writer and interpreter of the pageant, "The Will and the Way," a story depicting the struggles and achievements of Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown in building the Palmer Memorial Institute, from an ordinary church school to an institution representing an investment of \$1,000,000. She attracted attention in connection with this pageant, which placed her in line for scholarships offered by the boards of the leading Eastern colleges.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

MAY 14 1929 NEGRO PASSES ENTRANCE TEST FOR ANNAPOLIS

Charles E. Weir, of Chicago, Named as Alternate, Successful in His Examination

CHICAGO, May 14.—Charles E. Weir, Negro youth of Chicago nominated by Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, passed his entrance examinations to-day. He was an alternate for Lawrence A. Whitfield, University of Chicago graduate, who declined to take the examination, stating he feared race prejudice would operate against him. De Priest's other candidate, Claude Hensen Burns, failed to pass the entrance tests.

Alonzo Sourleigh Parham, De Priest's candidate for West Point, will be eligible to enter the Military Academy as a cadet in July if he passes the physical examination, it was reported yesterday at Washington. Coming from a certified high school he did not have to take the regular examinations.

NEW YORK HERALD

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

MAY 14 1929

NEGRO PASSES TESTS FOR NAVAL ACADEMY

Charles E. Weir of Chicago Named Alternate by De Priest, Replaces Principal

From The World's Bureau Special Despatch to The World CHICAGO, May 13.—Charles E. Weir, Negro youth of Chicago nominated by Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, passed his entrance examinations to-day. He was an alternate for Lawrence A. Whitfield, University of Chicago graduate, who declined to take the examination, stating he feared race prejudice would operate against him. De Priest's other candidate, Claude Hensen Burns, failed to pass the entrance tests.

Weir will be the first Negro admitted to the Naval Academy in many years. Three other Negro youths became Midshipman during the reconstruction period but none finished the course.

Alonzo Sourleigh Parham, De Priest's candidate for West Point, will be eligible to enter the Military Academy as a cadet in July if he passes the physical examination, it was reported yesterday at Washington. Coming from a certified high school he did not have to take the regular examinations.

Mary Potter Students

Win Chemical Prizes

Oxford, N. C.—For the second year in succession, a student actuated in connection with the National Mary Potter Memorial School has won the American Chemical Society of New York prize offered to students in high schools of the United States and Porto Rico for the best essay on such subject as may be selected by the Society.

Last year, Garland Crews won first prize with his essay on "The Relation of Chemistry to Health and Disease," and this year Alene Crews was the winner with her essay on "The Relation of Chemistry to the Home." R. A. Carroll is chemistry teacher at the school.

MAY 14 1929 1 Negro Passes, 1 Fails In Naval Academy Tests

Alternate Appointed by De Priest Qualifies for Entrance

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13 (AP).—Charles Edward Weir, Negro, named by Representative Oscar De Priest as an alternate in his appointments to the United States Naval Academy, has passed the mental examinations for admission with the class entering in June, papers on the results of the examinations revealed today.

Lawrence Alexander Whitefield, principal in the district for which Weir was named alternate, did not appear to take the examination, and the other principal Representative De Priest had appointed, Claude Henson Burns, failed to pass the examinations. Of 1,000 who took the examinations, 802 were successful, 182 of the successful candidates being enlisted men from the navy.

COLORED BOY WINS JUNIOR FINALS IN N. Y.

Champion Orator Is Only 14

NEW YORK, May 8.—Welford Wilson, Jr., of Harlem, won the New York City Junior high schools oratory championship contest in connection with the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution by the New York Times.

Two other boys and three girls competed with Wilson and when he stepped forward to receive the first prize of a gold medal and \$100, his classmates from Mt. Morris Junior high school 27, made the hall ring with their cheers. Chicago Del. Supreme Court Justice Thomas T. C. Crane, chairman of the contest, presented the checks and medals to the winners. Young Wilson's mother, Blanch T. Wilson, was present and so was his father, Welford Wilson, a government employee and teacher. A Good Student

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. Popular Graduate



MISS ANGELA DUKYE WOODE

1140 Hildreth avenue, Columbus, O., daughter of the late Dr. Chas. Henri Woode of Vicksburg, Miss., and Mrs. Jannette E. D. Woode, received the degree of B. S. in education at the June convocation at the Ohio State University. Besides having made a splendid scholastic record, she participated in school and other social activities. Miss Woode is the only graduate of 1929 majoring in music and is the first colored person to finish in the department of music at Ohio State University. She was violinist in the O. S. U. theatre orchestra and permanent piano accompanist of the University orchestra. After her entrance in the department she was the first colored person to attain the latter distinction. She has held important offices in Epsilon chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority during her college career. She was chosen "Kappa Queen" and "Miss Columbus" in 1928 by the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and was given a trip to the national convention at Indianapolis last Christmas. Miss Woode makes her home with her mother, Mrs. E. D. Woode, and brother, Charles Henri Woode, publisher of "The Ohio Torch."

HEYWOOD BROWN DECLARES FOR FAIR PLAY AND ADMIRA- TION FOR PARHAM

(The Pacific Defender)

Washington, D. C. (Capital News Service) —Declaring that Alonzo Souleigh Parham, recently matriculated in the United States Military Academy, "will be called upon to exercise as high a degree of courage as any flier who ever crossed the ocean," Heywood Brown in his column, "It Seems to Me," in the Washington Daily News of July 5, discusses the situation even of those who are against him.

"Fortitude and grim determination are neither white nor brown, and so I do not see why every one of us should not unite in saying to the slim black man, "Safe journey over Jordan," says the brilliant columnist whose recent columns and comments on current race problems have attracted wide attention and considerable criticism.

He writes:

"Here's wishing the best of luck to Alonzo Souleigh Parham. It seems to me that this young Negro, who has just matriculated at West Point, will be called upon to exercise as high a degree of courage as any flier who ever crossed the ocean. To be sure, he is not the first Negro to qualify for the U. S. Military Academy, but no member of his race has been at the Point for more than ten years, and in spite of the brilliant exception of the late Colonel Young, colored youths have had for the most part a difficult and unsuccessful time at the academy.

I think it is fair to say that all of them started from behind scratch. The lot of the Negro in a predominantly white college is usually hard around West Point is a singularly close shave. Young Parham must shake up his mind to wage his fight alone. He will room alone, and the chances are that he will be unable to strike up anything more than the coolest and most casual contacts with any of his fellows.

West Point has been noted as a shrine of liberal feeling. But at the moment I have no desire to sound any

note of criticism against what seems to me race prejudice.

There's no point in my concealing the fact that I think the traditional attitude of the white man toward the Negro is wrongheaded and shortsighted. But let's not talk of that. I realize the depth of feeling on the other side and its sincerity, too, in many cases. At the moment I am trying to enlist for Cadet Alonzo Souleigh Parham the admiration even of those who are against him.

Many white men would like to have all Negroes barred from West Point. Logically enough, they hope that this boy from Chicago will fail to make good. But I do not see how his bitterest enemy can deny that he is showing a high degree of fortitude in facing a perilous and punishing situation. Depend upon it, Mr. Parham knows what he is going up against.

A young man intelligent enough to pass the difficult examinations required of candidates for the academy can hardly be a fool. Chicago knows its race barriers and its taboos as well as any city of the deep South. Alonzo Souleigh Parham has already felt the check rein which communities impose upon men of colored blood.

Say, if you will, that it is a necessary evil imposed for the good of all concerned, but there is not a single Negro in America who has not suffered for his skin."

ALA. GIRL WINS IN ELKS REGIONALS AT HOT SPRINGS

Birmingham Reporter
Hot Springs, Ark., June 28. —Miss Dattie Mae Bridgeforth of the Trinity High School at Athens, Ala., was declared the winner in the regional trials of the Elks' Oratorical contest staged here tonight in the beautiful Woodmen of Union Auditorium. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana were represented in the contest. The winner was awarded a \$1,000 college scholarship along with a trip to Atlantic City

to compete in the national finals, to be held there the last week in August in connection with the Elks Convention.

Miss Bridgeforth had won in the Alabama district contest at Sheffield and in the state finals held at Montgomery in May. She had also won a cash prize of \$75 at her school. She was accompanied to Hot Springs by Mrs. J. Norman Moore of Birmingham, and President H. Council Trenholm of the State Normal School at Montgomery, who is the Alabama State Commissioner of Education for the I. B. P. O. E. W.

Alabama was represented in the National finals of 1928 by Miss Mary Alice Ball, of the State Normal high school at Montgomery. She also was awarded a scholarship for her college work, which will begin this fall, since she received her high school diploma at State Normal in June.

THREE NEGRO HEROES

It is a pleasure to call attention to the heroism of three American Negroes in as many States, one in Alabama, one in Georgia and one in Iowa. In each instance the heroism was attained in the performance of service to white people.

For several days, Bob Turner, of Alabama, has been much in the public eye because of the voluntary assistance which he lent to white officers of the law in apprehending Lester Bouyer, Negro murderer of a white man and assailant of a white girl whom he seriously injured with a shotgun. Turner, an 18-year-old boy, who had known Bouyer, voluntarily cooperated for a number of days with officers in seeking the guilty man. He came to Montgomery to look out for the refugee, and in the end went to Camp Kilby to identify the captive.

As was to have been expected, the white citizens of Barbour County intend to take special note of this Negro's services, and to see that he is suitably rewarded. From The Eufaula Tribune of Thursday we quote the following item:

It is not known in Eufaula whether or not Bob Turner, who aided in the capture of Lester Bouyer, slayer of Jack Hines, will share in the reward offered by the State and citizens of Barbour County. However, one thing is sure—the Negro youth will be rewarded. The work he did has received many favorable comments and a movement was started this morning to raise a suitable sum for him. Whites and blacks appreciate the work of this Negro and Chief McGilvary stated today that his service led to the identity of Bouyer.

Turner's example greatly pleases white

people, especially officers of the law, and it is gratifying to know that the white citizens of Barbour plan to express their appreciation in the manner indicated.

Yesterday The Columbus Enquirer-Sun carried the story of the drowning in a pond near Columbus, of Randolph Dunn, a seven-year-old white boy who with his nine-year-old companion ventured too far into the water. The nine-year-old white boy, Billy Crough, owes his life to the superlative courage of a one-eyed Negro boy, aged 12, who plunged in to the rescue of the distressed pair, while several adults, consisting of whites and blacks, stood by looking futilely, on. This Negro boy, John Wesley Boynton by name, didn't hesitate. He plunged in. He could not save the Dunn child, but he brought the unconscious Crough boy safely to land where he was resuscitated. John Wesley Boynton is a gallant little hero and we have no doubt the people of Columbus will see that something is done for him to express their appreciation of his performance.

The other story of remarkable black heroism comes to us by way of The Detroit Owl, a Negro newspaper. It is about David Tapley, of Sioux City, Iowa, of whom the editor writes:

On last Wednesday, David Tapley, a Negro employe of the Cudahy Packing Company in Sioux City, Iowa, at the risk of his life went to the rescue of two white girls who were being assaulted by three white hoodlums. In the ensuing battle during which the Negro was badly beaten, he used a knife with such vigor that the hoodlums fled. One of them was so badly cut that he died the next morning. The other two are under arrest and face long prison terms. Tapley, who had Wednesday off, was fishing at a lonely spot on the Missouri River. He was attracted by the cries of the two girls who had been lured into the woods by the three rowdies and were being badly mauled. Despite the odds of three to one Tapley sailed in and saved the girls. He has been exonerated by a coroner's jury and already there is a movement under way to lift the mortgage on his little home as an appreciation for his heroic act.

Tapley, and others who have made heroic sacrifices for races other than their own, prove conclusively that,

"Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim
Skins may differ but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.
There is nothing to add to or take from these moving stories. They are worth more of printed speeches on The Race Problem.

TRIBUNE-CAPITAL
DES MOINES, IA.

JUN 25 1929

Honoring Dr. Moton.

Reporting the Harvard commencement exercises the Transcript of Boston pictures the men honored by the university and conspicuous in the group of eight public men is Robert Russa Moton, head of Tuskegee.

Presidents Moton's photograph appears with those of Ambassador Kellogg, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary Charles Francis Adams and others.

Why is not just as much said in the south about this grouping of honored men at the Harvard commencement as about Mrs. De Priest being recognized as the wife of a congressman along with the other wives of congressmen?

The answer is plain. No political capital can be made of Harvard honoring Moton. But President Hoover can be prejudiced in the south by shouting about Mrs. De Priest.

As a matter of fact putting President Moton up in the distinguished list honored by Harvard does more to establish race equality in a real basis than having Mrs. De Priest at the congresswomen's tea.

Dr. Moton's honor is the real thing. Nobody can question a Harvard degree of honor.

A. Alexander, Iowa Contractor Is Awarded

\$600,000 Sewer Job
DES MOINES, Ia.—Archie A. Alexander, well known contractor of this city, has been awarded a sewer contract in Grand Rapids, Michigan, it was learned here Saturday.

Mr. Alexander's bid, the lowest submitted, being slightly more than \$600,000. He bid against eight other contractors including one firm from San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Alexander completed the new heating plant at the University of Iowa two years ago at a cost of \$800,000. He has built numerous bridges, viaducts and sewer systems in Iowa and neighboring middle western states since his graduation from the civil engineering college at Iowa. He was one of the winners of the Harmon awards two years ago and is using the interest off the cash award of that prize to give a scholarship each spring to a Negro graduate of Des Moines high schools.

Race Girl Wins C. E.

Oratorical Contest

Heard By Crowd Of 15,000 at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Miss Marion Jackson, of 1513 T street, northwest, Washington, D. C., won second place in the oratorical contest at the thirty-second annual convention of Christian Endeavor Workers here Sunday, July 7. Miss Jackson spoke before an audience of 15,000 people, largely white, and was the only colored participant in the contest.

Miss Jackson is a member of Shiloh Baptist church and represented the Golden Rule Union of Washington. She spoke on "The Christian Endeavor and Evangelism."

Miss Jackson is a graduate of Dunbar high school and is a student at Miner Normal. She lives with her parents.

NEWS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Negro Explorer Is Now Obscure Clerk

(From the Pathfinder)

The greatest of all Negro explorers is now, at the age of 62, an obscure clerk in the customs service at New York. He is Matthew A. Henson, the only man now living who ever set foot on the north pole.

Read the testimony left by Admiral Peary himself:—

"On that bitter brilliant day in April 1909, when the Stars and Stripes floated at the north pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object. Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Eskimo hunters themselves."

It is doubtful if the final dash to the pole would have been successful without the services of Henson. Peary sent Capt Bartlett back and decided to make the last 130 miles with five companions, Henson and four Eski-

mos, Ootah, Egingwah, Seegloo and Ooqueah.

The four Eskimos are all dead and Henson alone remains of that gallant party. He still cherishes the memories of those days when he dressed in Eskimo clothes, lived the Eskimo life and ate Eskimo food. Henson was born in Maryland in 1866 about 45 miles below Washington and was in his prime when he joined Peary. He had, when a youth, shipped from Baltimore as a cabin boy to the Orient and obtained his first taste of real adventure.

It is said that Henson got to the north pole nearly two hours before Peary did. When the negro reached a spot which he reckoned to be the pole he stopped and built an igloo. Peary arrived later and found hot tea waiting for him. More exact calculations, however, showed that both Henson and Peary had passed somewhat beyond the pole and they were compelled to retrace their steps.

For 33 hours the six had stayed on the top of the world, taking soundings and making observations. They had done what explorers had been trying to do for three centuries.

The master was recognized and rewarded. His name is great in the history of exploration. The faithful assistant has not been rewarded. His name is practically unknown and he diligently labors as one of Uncle Sam's clerks for a small salary. He asks for nothing. His triumph occurred and his reward was received on April 6, 1909, when he helped Peary raise the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole.

Recently Representative LaGuardia introduced a bill in Congress asking that Henson be permitted to retire from the government service on full retirement pay. Although he has been in the service 16 years, under the retirement law he would receive very little, since he would have to retire on a percentage. LaGuardia's bill would permit him to retire as if he served the full 30 years and receive a maximum under the law.

Four Colored Students

Win High Scholastic

Honors In N. E. Colleges

New York Age
The Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, honorary scholastic society, elected four colored members from New

Greensboro, N. C., July 6. (Ex-England college during the spring term, just closed. At Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Richard A. Lloyd of Phoebus, Va., and Clinton E. Knox of New Bedford, Mass., and Arthur Logan of New York City were elected to membership in the society. At Bowdoin College in Maine, William Dean of Pittsburgh was elected a member.

Lloyd is the highest ranking student in the junior class at Williams, while Dean is the ranking student at Bowdin.

Young Logan is the brother of Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts of 130 West 130th street and son of Warren Logan, former treasurer of Tuskegee Institute.

MISS SMITH HONORED

MISS THELMA C. SMITH of St. Louis, honor student at the University of Chicago, has recently won acclaim upon her election to Phi Beta Kappa for her superiority in mathematics. The first time this honor has been conferred upon a girl of color and the third time a colored student has been so honored at the big Midway university.

We bask in the reflected glory of Miss Smith's achievement and extend her felicitations upon her new encomiums. Most students are distinguished only by having attended great universities, she has been given distinction by the university and no doubt will in time and in turn distinguish the university by the application of her talents where they will count.

Of course it is not expected that all college students may attain high scholastic awards for their classroom work. Yet the percentage of honor students we have each year as indicated in the summary in The Crisis and other periodicals is indeed very encouraging, especially the fine showing of our women and girls. It is an indication that our group is taking a deep interest in the opportunities afforded at the great universities at home and abroad and it is being reflected in improved faculties of all of our institutions of learning.

Miss Smith's feat and the subsequent national publicity will do much to establish the fact of our equality and superiority of intellect and will no doubt have a most wholesome effect on breaking down prejudice so rampant in northern institutions.

FORMER HOWARD

PROFESSOR HAILEL

AS SCHOLAR

July 6. (Ex-England college during the spring term, just closed. At Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Richard A. Lloyd of Phoebus, Va., and Clinton E. Knox of New Bedford, Mass., and Arthur Logan of New York City were elected to membership in the society. At Bowdoin College in Maine, William Dean of Pittsburgh was elected a member.

His thesis on the "Psychological Aspects of the Writings of Guy de Maupassant" reveals breadth of judgment and critical acumen beyond the ordinary scope. Prof. Lochard, who is now Head of the Department of Languages at Andover T. College, was formerly connected with Howard University in the same capacity.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. NEGLECTED STONES

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, in a recent issue of its "Mid-Week Features," tells the story of Archibald Motley, the Chicago artist recently given the Harmon Award and who is now in Paris for further work and study as a recipient of a Guggenheim fellowship.

The writer, after a resume of the splendid career of Mr. Motley, goes on to say that his has been and may be a thankless task—that of giving the deepest expression to the life of his own race on canvas. And the romance of his struggles, the bitterness of it all seems to be heightened by the lack of interest in his ambition in his early life, of his own people.

It is all too true that very little interest and very little aid is given our budding geniuses of color by our own people. There are more discouraged devotees of the fine arts, music, the drama, literature, in Chicago possibly in the rest of the country combined because of our lack of the real appreciation of things cultural and our disinclination to support our geniuses unless they have the Nordic seal of approval first.

We should realize that in the final analysis these groups and their accomplishments determine the status of a race. A group or race is measured by its artistic, its cultural successes and a race devoid of great poets, painters, novelists and sculptors has not much standing in a community or the world at large.

Chicago must awake and give support and audience to those who must contribute most to the solution of the race problem by and through its artistic expression. It will be through minds and hearts won to our cause by poetry, the drama and novels and other cultural values rather than by wealth, industry, education or religion. These arts reach all classes of people, while the others reach only the few.

The great experiment in Democracy in America is in its infancy. All indications, in spite of the darkness of the immediate hour, point to its eventual success. A new renaissance in the fine arts has had its birth. We must give freely of our moral and material support to those spirits giving of their lives blood to contribute to the sum total of the offerings of all groups on the altars of the gods of beauty and of romance.

If we let our inspired men and women and youths die or their efforts become abortive, we defeat not only them but ourselves and delay and postpone the work of a most

important field that has to do with the solution of our staggering problems.

We suffer now because white artists have appropriated our thunder and prostituted our ambitions to their own ends rather than to our interests.

Honorary Degrees

Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, recently conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, "worthy successor to a great educator of his race."

Harvard also awarded the same degree to the late Booker T. Washington.

These two men only has Harvard selected from millions of Negroes as worthy of distinguished recognition. In each case the degree conferred has been the master's degree, which is one step lower than the doctorate.

While we believe, of course, that Dr. Moton is worthy of any degree in the gift of Harvard, we wonder why it felt unable to confer the higher degree. And we marvel still more that such a university in its 293 years has discovered only two such persons that it felt willing to invite into its notable circle.

Was Frederick Douglass unworthy of its high favor, or Henry Highland Garnett, or Colonel Charles Young, or Lieutenant-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, or Mr. Henry O. Tanner, the artist.

Happily we do not need to look to Harvard alone for the dispensing of dignifying titles. Lincoln (Pa.) University and a half dozen lesser colleges have already loaded Dr. Moton and others with laurels.

Morgan has averaged three honorary degrees a year for the past five years. Johnson C. Smith University has averaged four, Shaw two, Wilberforce six, and Virginia Union three.

Paul Quinn College (Texas), which granted twenty bachelors' degrees in the past two years, also awarded twenty-one honorary degrees—an average of ten a year.

Talladega, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical, Flsk, West Virginia State, Hampton, and Tuskegee have conferred no honorary degrees in the past five years.

The United States Bureau of Education's survey of Morgan College, Baltimore, recommended last year: "That Morgan College discontinue its policy of granting what appears to be an excessive number of honorary degrees and that hereafter the master's degree be granted only in course."

This opinion from the government's highest educational authority shows that it not only frowns upon the honorary master's degree—whether granted by Morgan or Harvard,—but it also disapproves the practice of granting an excessive number of honorary distinctions.

All of which can be taken to mean that honorary degrees in the future shall be limited to philanthropic alumni, or generous state and government officials likely to give the college a new building or add to its endowment.

John Wesley Boynton Deserves Carnegie Medal for Bravery

The ENQUIRER-SUN is glad to know that the courage and presence of mind of John Wesley Boynton, the colored boy who saved the life of Billy Couch when the latter was about to drown in the brickyard pond recently, is to be brought to the attention of the Carnegie Hero Foundation by Judge A. W. Cowart and prominent citizens of Columbus. John Wesley is deserving of a Carnegie medal, if ever anybody was. For this boy, who is only twelve years old and blind in one eye, never hesitated a moment when he saw a little white boy beyond his depth and in imminent peril of death. He plunged in the pool, swam to the boy, caught hold of him and towed him to safety. Billy Crouch's companion actually was drowned, for John Wesley could not reach the second boy in time to save him.

Of the courage of this Negro boy, the Montgomery Advertiser said editorially:

Yesterday the Columbus ENQUIRER-SUN carried the story of the drowning in a pond near Columbus, of Randolph Dunn, a seven-year-old white boy who with his nine-year-old companion ventured too far into the water. The nine-year-old white boy, Billy Couch, owes his life to the superlative courage of a one-eyed Negro boy, aged 12, who plunged in to the rescue of the distressed pair, while several adults, consisting of whites and blacks, stood by looking futilely on. This Negro boy, John Wesley Boynton by name, didn't hesitate. He plunged in. He could not save the Dunn child, but he brought the unconscious Couch boy safely to land where he was resuscitated. John Wesley Boynton is a gallant little hero and we have no doubt the people of Columbus will see that something is done for him to express their appreciation of his performance.

According to reliable witnesses of the tragedy and near-tragedy, several adults stood helplessly by on the bank and if the Negro boy had been less brave and quickwitted in his life-saving effort, Billy Couch would have lost his life, along with Eugene Dunn. That a double tragedy was averted is due solely to the gallantry of a twelve-year-old Negro who forgot his own disability and boldly risked his life in an effort to save that of a younger boy. The struggles of the latter might easily have dragged both down to the bottom of the pool so John Wesley showed not only a fine spirit of courage and self-forgetfulness but skill and good sense as well. A boy of this kind should grow up to be a fine, competent man, if given help in training himself to some useful occupation. He not only deserves a Carnegie medal but the interest and guidance of wise, kindly men.

ADVERTISER MONTGOMERY, ALA

JUL 24 1929

P. O. 147, Phenix City, Ala.

NEGRO HEROISM

Editor The Advertiser:

I note your editorial three Negro heroes who performed heroic deeds in as many as three different states, and as many cases all of a different nature. These heroic deeds were performed by Negroes of the common walks of life. We believe neither of these have been known to the public before their heroic work, which is truly worth note.

These striking incidents are referred to because I believe, at one time it was generally conceded that the common worker, every-day Negro was just a "filler-in" and was better adapted to vice and crime than to service.

The white man, I believe, no longer measures the virtues of the Negro by masses or groups but by individuals. It is obvious from the above accounts of the heroic deeds that the Negro has learned to reverence and respect the law and render service or assistance in time of trouble and distress to white and colored alike. In either case the Negroes have rendered service that is commendable for any people. Likewise there are other Negro heroes who are "un-sung," un-known and un-heard of.

This is somewhat personal however, we mention it on this occasion. About a year ago the writer of this letter was standing at the Union Station at Troy at train time. A white lady with her infant child and her luggage were about to board the Central of Georgia, she did not see the oncoming A. C. L. train which was only a few feet from her. White and colored were yelling in a panic, in another moment she and her little infant child would have been mingled beneath the engine. The writer rushed forward, rescued her and child as the train dashed by. I never saw the lady before neither have I seen her since, but this one thing I considered she was human, she was some man's wife and she was a mother with her infant child clinging to her hand. How could I because of race or color look on and see a mother and an innocent child's life taken from them when just an effort would save both.

W. P. JACKSON.

Troy, Ala., Box 52.

BLACK BRAVES
DEATH TO SAVE
BILLY CROUCH

Randolph Dunn, 7, Dies After Wading Beyond Depth

In Pond Near Aviation Field Thursday.

JOHN WESLEY BOYNTON RESCUES COMPANION

12-Year Old Negro Boy Brings Youth to Shore As Adults Helplessly Watch From the Bank.

A seven-year-old boy was drowned yesterday afternoon in the pond near the brickyard just off the Benning road, near the aviation field, and his companion was saved from a similar fate by the heroism of a 12-year old negro, John Wesley Boynton, 1110 Glade road, who went to the rescue of many adults stood helplessly by.

Randolph Eugene Dunn, 1006 Fourteenth street, was the lad who met death, while Billy Crouch, 9, owes his escape to the negro's fearlessness.

According to reports of the tragedy, which occurred between 4:30 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, young Dunn and the Crouch boy, together with a number of companions, were fishing in the pond, when the two waded out and, unexpectedly, stepped into water over their heads.

A number of persons, including adult negroes, are said to have seen the two lads as they walked out into the pond and got beyond their depth, but, it was stated by witnesses, none but the Boynton negro, who is said to be blind in one eye, went immediately to their assistance.

The negro is said to have succeeded in reaching the Crouch boy, to have dragged him to the bank. The youth was unconscious but was resuscitated in a short time, it was stated.

Meanwhile young Dunn had disappeared beneath the surface of the pond. His body was brought to the surface a short time later by Robert Clemons, 16, and a brickyard employee whose name was not learned. Clemons and the brickyard man were not present at the time the boys waded into the deep water, it was said.

The first aid team of the Columbus Electric and Power company was summoned and soon arrived with a pulmotor, but though efforts at resuscitation were continued for more than an hour, the Dunn boy never regained consciousness.

The dead boy is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dunn, 1006 Fourteenth street; two brothers, Henry and George Dunn, Columbus; and his maternal grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, Ozark, Ala.

The body was carried to the home of the parents. Funeral arrangements have not been completed and will be announced later.

NEWSBOY SCHOLARSHIP TO 2 COLORED BOYS

AND TO 10 WHITE BOYS—GEINIER AND WILSON GET THE AWARDS FROM HARRY E. BURROUGHS FOUNDATION.

Two colored boys were among the twelve who were awarded scholarships by the Harry E. Burroughs Foundation of Boston, an institution devoted to the uplift, betterment and encouragement of newsboys. They were Ewart Geinier and Charles F. Wilson. The scholarships are awarded annually. Those selected are deemed the most deserving from the names sent in by all the local High Schools, as boys worthy of consideration. The judges are representative men in the Educational, Religious, and business affairs of Boston. Only boys who are members of the Foundation, or Newsboys Club as it is called, are eligible for the scholarship.

Geinier

Mr. Geinier will enter Harvard. He is a graduate from English High School and also holds a scholarship from there. He was vice-president of his class and also editor of the school paper.

Wilson

Charles Wilson will enter one of the Business Colleges to study accounting. He is a graduate of the High School of Commerce, and during his entire school career was connected with its musical organizations. At one time he was a member of both the orchestra and the band. In the latter part of his career he was connected with the orchestra and the School Symphony Orchestra of Boston. He is quite accomplished on the violin.

The Foundation

The object of the Foundation is to help, and encourage newsboys to the realization of a broader and fuller life. Their motto is, Save, Strive, Study, Serve. The Foundation was officially opened or dedicated January, of this year.

The building is perhaps the finest structure in America as a newsboy club, being the former Elks Home of Boston. Standing as it does as one of the few remaining organizations in Boston living up to the true principles of democracy and equal opportunity, the Harry E. Burroughs Foundation commands the unreserved esteem and whole-hearted interest of all forward thinking people, regardless of race or creed.

Talented



MISS EVELYN L. HILL, of Aiken, S. C., a student of Benedict College, who won the Elk's Scholarship of \$1,000.00 in an oratorical contest in Atlanta, Ga., April 29th.

Miss Hill is the daughter of Rev. A. W. Hill, of Aiken. She electrified the great audience of the Baptist State Sunday School Convention in Columbia, July 19th. She is an orator of unusual ability for a young girl of 16 years of age. She will speak at the Elks' Grand Lodge in Atlantic City which meets from the 25 to 30 of August.

Rosenwald Fund Fellowship to N.A.A.C.P. Secretary

James W. Johnson Gets First Award Designed to Aid Creative Achievement in Arts. Association Grants Leave.

NEW YORK.—The Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P., it was announced here recently, has granted a leave of absence to James Weldon Johnson, National Secretary of the organization, to enable him to accept a fellowship just awarded to him by the Julius Rosenwald Fund for a year to do creative writing, and in order that he may gain a much needed rest and relief from the duties and responsibilities of his office. The Board in granting the leave paid high tribute to Mr. Johnson's efficient and able direction of the association during the nine years of

his incumbency as secretary, and took into consideration his thirteen continuous years of service with the organization and the present impaired state of his health. Mr. Johnson informed the Board that he wished his leave to begin not earlier than in the late autumn, so as to enable him to complete the handling of certain important association matters now pending. The award to Mr. Johnson is the first of a Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowship, established for the purpose of fostering creative achievement in



Mr. Johnson

the arts, and having in view the far-reaching effects of such achievement on the whole question of race relations in America.

The fellowship is to go to persons who have already demonstrated marked creative ability. The award to Mr. Johnson was made in the light of his distinguished contribution to American literature which includes six published volumes and a number of articles in leading magazines. He will spend the year of his fellowship doing creative writing in this country and possibly abroad.

Last year the Rosenwald Fund made an outstanding award for work in science to Dr. E. E. Just of Howard University, to enable the continuance of his researches in biology.

TIMES
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JUL 8 1929

GIRL WINS \$1,000 PRIZE

Michigan Entry Victor in Negro Elks Oratory Contest.

Miss Catherine Wiseman, Negro, Michigan's entry in the oratorical scholarship contest held Friday night by the Improved Beneficent and Protective Order of Elks (Negro) won first prize, a \$1,000 scholarship. The contest was held at Walker hall, 611 Indiana avenue.

Five states were represented by contestants. Topics were taken from some phase of the constitution and its application or interpretation.

Other prize winners were Miss Annette Northcross, Wisconsin, second; George Smith, Indiana, third; Herbert McConnell, Illinois, fourth, and Miss Lula Bibbs, Ohio, fifth.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 3 1929

Negro Cadet Undergoes Usual West Point Entry Procedure

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2 (AP).—Alonso S. Parkman, Chicago Negro, who yesterday entered the United States Military Academy here, will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of his class, Colonel S. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy, said today.

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parkman," the colonel said. The Negro cadet has been assigned to the 2d Company, the selection being made on a basis of height according to the colonel. He was one of several assigned to a single room but this assignment was made in accordance with the regular system followed at the academy, the colonel said.

Education - 1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions. NOW A W. POINT CADET

ALONZO PARNHAM OF CHICAGO FORMALLY ENTERED — GOOD MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY — COMMANDANT OF U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY SAYS COLOR OF MAN'S SKIN MAKES NO DIFFERENCE — WHITE AND BLACK ALIKE TREATED ON MERIT

(Story as published by white press of the U. S. A.)

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 1, 1929 — A solitary ebony figure, modestly dressed, walking erect and alone, his set purpose face turned toward the vine-festooned gray walls of the United States Military Academy here, arrived at the headquarters building early this morning and presented his credit credentials to the sergeant in charge.

He turned for a last look at the shore beyond the shining river while his credentials were examined. Then, accepting his card with thanks, he stepped on the measuring stand to be "heighted" for his uniform mass.

He is Alonzo Souleigh Parnham, 20-year-old colored Chicago High School graduate, West Point appointee of the colored Congressman from his State, Oscar DePriest, the first of his race to serve as a Washington legislator in 30 years.

In formation—Takes Oath

At 5:30 this afternoon, with 398 fellow plebes, Parnham stood in formation on the lush green grass of the parade ground facing the colors of his country. Before him were General William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, and Isaac Boyle, chief clerk.

Boyle, in the solemn hush of evening, administered the oath to the new class, and Parnham, whose ancestors were the pawns of freedom in a war that drenched his country with blood, swore allegiance to the flag, swore to serve four years in West Point and to give four years to the regular army upon his graduation as an officer.

Only Three Colored Ever Graduated

Alonzo Parnham, humble colored boy of Chicago, became Cadet Alonzo Parnham, heir to the finest traditions of the army, and equal, in this aristocratic democracy, with social registerites, sons of army men for generations, and boys from all walks of life—his classmates.

The boy who is considered among the finest physical specimens of the entering class, with high attainments in scholarship, is the first colored man to enter the academy since 1918, when J. B. Alexander of Ohio, came here and stayed but six months. He is the 22d colored man to enter West Point, but if he is graduated four years hence

a full-fledged second lieutenant, he will be but the fourth of his race to have emerged from the gray portals in army olive drab. "All Treated Alike on Merit."

Colonel R. C. Richardson, commandant of cadets, declared that here is absolute equality of democracy, where the rich man's son is treated no differently than the poor man's boy; where the color of a man's skin makes no difference; where a clean life sheet is given him to mark it as he will. No inquiries are made about a man's lineage or social background; it is what he is, how he measures up to the standards here, that counts.

Parnham is here because he fits those standards; if he lives up to them he will remain and emerge as an officer; if he does not, he will be dropped, as will any of the white colored leagues who can't make the grade.

TIMES

ROANOKE, VA.

JUN 23 1929

NEGROES AT ANNAPOLIS.

Two negro youths, nominated as principal and alternate for the United States Naval Academy by Representative De Priest of Chicago, failed to pass the entrance examinations. Lawrence Alexander Whitefield, the principal, exhibited good judgment, we believe, in ignoring the opportunity given. He did not appear for the examination. The alternate made the attempt and was turned down.

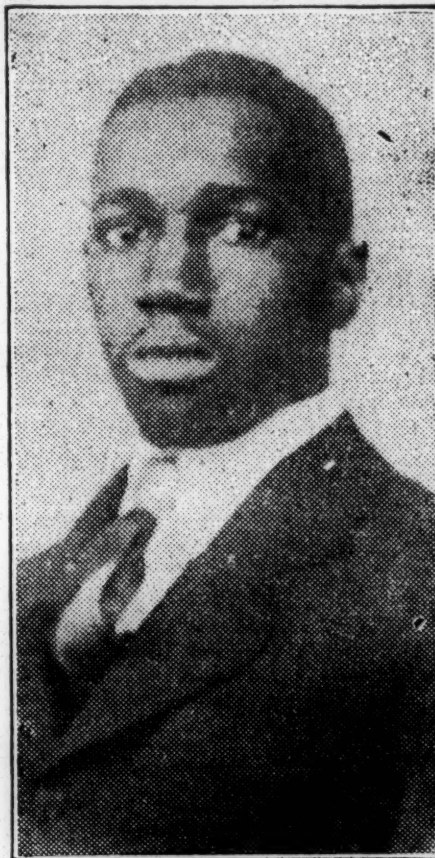
There are unquestionably many Negro youths qualified successfully to pass the examination for Annapolis. Possibly there are some who could surmount any obstacles which a hostile board of examiners might be disposed to place in their path. But why should a Negro congressman, who must fully understand the situation, subject any member of his race to the evils that would come to him should he succeed in gaining admission to Annapolis? And what could any young man, having the capacity to win the prize, hope to gain by the martyrdom he would suffer?

What humiliations would be forced upon a Negro cadet! And they would be devised, we believe, with greater cruelty by those from South Dakota than by those from South Carolina. What chance would he have for graduation? And should he survive and win that one to a thousand chance what would be his fate as an officer of the navy?

The country north and west of us may talk of justice, constitutional guaranties and laws, but when it comes to the test cadets from those sections—and professors too—would make it "impossible" for a Negro student.

The boy who failed in the mental tests should congratulate himself.—Columbia State.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.



WILLIAM C. GRAHAM.
Only Race Boy in class of 430
graduating from Trenton High

Graduates From Trenton High School As Only Negro Boy In Class

Trenton, N. J.—William C. Graham, seventeen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Graham of Bellevue avenue, was the only race boy in a class of 430 that was graduated from the Trenton High last Tuesday evening. He has shown remarkable aptitude in Spanish and mathematics. Aside from his studies Graham devotes a great deal of time to athletics having won the coveted school "T" as a member of the track team. He was a sure point winner for high school in the 440 and 220 yard dashes. He also clinched a berth on the relay quartet. Last winter as a member of the Rex Basketball Club he scored more than one-third of the points made by the team. He has been active in "Y" and church work and represented these organizations at the State Older Boys Conference and Sunday School Convention. Graham will enter Lincoln Uni-

versity in September where he will study for an A. B. degree and will major in mathematics. His youngest sister Lillian is a student at Coppin Normal, Baltimore, Md.

DR. T. LAWLESS ON EXAMINATION BD.

Dr. T. K. Lawless, Elizabeth J. Ward research fellow in dermatology at Northwestern University, and a prominent and recognized authority in his field has been



DR. LAWLESS

named as a member of the National Board of Medical Examiners, serving jointly with Dr. Hedge of the Northwestern University medical school as examiner in dermatology.

The National Board of Medical Examiners is the highest examining board for doctors in the United States. Any doctor passing this board is licensed to practice medicine in 45 states of the union without having to take the state board examination. The elevation of Dr. Lawless to a position on this board is only another mark of recognition accorded him during his brilliant career in the medical field. During his connection with Northwestern university, his lectures have been heard by thousands and the discoveries he has unearthed in his extensive research have made his name known and respected as that of authority.

Lochara raises By German Critic

(Extracted from Paris newspaper for May 29.)

PARIS, July 11.—Prof. Metz T. P. Lochara's doctorate thesis for the Sorbonne is acclaimed by French and German authorities in "La Revue Hebdomadaire" and "Le Monde litteraire" as the greatest piece of literary criticism that has yet appeared on Guy de Maupassant.

His thesis on the "Psychological Aspects of the Writings of Guy de Maupassant," reveals breadth of judgment and critical acumen beyond the ordinary scope.

Prof. Lochara, who is now head of the department of languages at A. and T. College, was formerly connected with Howard University in the same department.

Ranks at Boston H

BOSTON, Mass. — Receiving the Cumston prize of \$300 for having exerted the best influence among his classmates during his high school years, and the Washington L. Franklin medal for the highest marks in American history, Ewart G. Guinier graduated as valedictorian of his class here last Friday. Ewart, who was born in Panama and lives with his parents at 20 Williams street, came to this city four years ago and entered English high by examination. During his entire high school course he never received other than an "A", having received three "AA's" during his last term.

TEACHER WINS NATIONAL HONORS

MANNING, July 6.—Miss Lillian C. Mack of this city has recently been awarded a cash prize of five hundred dollars by Normal Instructor Primary Plan in a nationwide Educational Health contest conducted by that magazine in conjunction with the Charles E. Hires Company of Philadelphia. An additional prize of one hundred dollars was awarded the schools of which Miss Mack is principal at Tamworth, Virginia. It was learned here today, for exhibit of work which accompanied her prize winning composition.

It was also learned here that the September number of the Normal Instructor will carry a picture of this outstanding race girl and the national honors which she has won.

Last year Miss Mack was the winner in a national "Travel Essay Contest" conducted by the same magazine. She is a frequent contributor to the Instructor and other educational journals.

DR. MOTON SECOND NEGRO TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE AT HARVARD



DR. R. R. MOTON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and President of the National Negro Business League, was awarded an honorary degree of Master of Arts here Thursday by Harvard University, thus marking the second time in the history of the university that a Negro has been so honored by Harvard.

The first member of the Negro race to receive an honorary degree was the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute and of the National Negro Business League, who was awarded the Master of Arts degree in 1896 in recognition of his service in the field of education.

The degree conferred upon Dr. Moton was in recognition of the service he has rendered in the development of Tuskegee Institute and just how well and capably he has administered the affairs of the institution is clearly shown in the rapid progress the school has made under his administration.

As principal of Tuskegee Institute he position to which he was elected in 1916 following the death of the founder, it has been Dr. Moton's effort to keep the Institute well in the forefront of vocational schools of the country. Since his inauguration the school has steadily grown in number of students and faculty members, in services rendered and in equipment.

The endowment fund, which in 1916

amounted to \$1,800,000, now totals \$9,000,000. More than a million dollars in buildings have also been added to the Institute, and courses in education, agriculture, home economics and technical arts have been raised to collegiate rank, the bachelor of science degree being granted in these fields.

Dr. Moton, however, has not confined his activities to Tuskegee. He has been active in many movements for the advancement of the Negro and for the betterment of race relations. He was instrumental in having the federal government locate on grounds adjacent to the Institute a Veterans' Hospital, a two-and-a-half million dollar plant, entirely managed and operated by Negroes. He is a charter member of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, member of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; trustee of Hampton, his alma mater, and Tuskegee Institutes, Fisk University in Nashville, The Phelps-Stokes Fund; vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and President of the National Negro Business League, which has recently published a report of a survey of Negro business which it conducted in thirty cities of the country. In 1927 Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, appointed Dr. Moton as chairman of the Colored Advisory Commission on Rehabilitation in the Mississippi flood area.

Dr. Moton has traveled extensively, having made several trips to Europe. In 1926-27 he made a tour around the world, visiting Hawaii, Japan, India, China, Jerusalem, Egypt, and European countries.

Dr. Moton's most recent, and rated by some as his most outstanding achievement, is the publication by Doubleday, Doran and Company of his "What The Negro Thinks," a volume setting forth the Negro's reaction to the American situation in which he finds himself. This book has been most favorably received by book reviewers north and south. He is also author of "Finding a Way Out," an autobiography.

Other schools that have conferred honorary degrees upon Dr. Moton include: Oberlin College, Williams College, Virginia Union University, Wil-

berforce University, all of which granted him the LL.D. degree, and Lincoln University, the Litt.D.

TO STUDY ABROAD ON ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIPS

An example of the extended and diversified uses of the new Rosenwald Fund, the original function of which was the building of rural schools for Negroes in the South, is displayed in a recent announcement from the office of the president of the Fund, Edwin R. Embree, in which gifts that will enable three Negro scholars to pursue advanced studies in Europe are reported.

Those who are to profit from the Rosenwald benefaction are Dr. E. E. Just, of Howard University; Willis J. King, professor at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Mis Augusta Savage, sculptor, of New York City.

The Fund has contributed \$80,000 to cover a five-year period for support of the research and teaching at Howard University of Dr. Just in contemplation of plans for the development of an important graduate department in biology at that institution.

As a result of the gift, Dr. Just is spending a part of this year at the Marine Zoological Laboratory in Naples, Italy, and will visit other biological laboratories in Europe.

Won Spingarn Medal

Dr. Just was born in Charleston, S. C., graduated from Dartmouth College, and took his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. He earned a distinguished reputation as a biologist through his studies and research at Howard University and at the Woods Hole Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts. In 1915, he was awarded the Spingarn medal for achievements which brought the

greatest credit to the Negro race during that year. He is regarded as one of the foremost scientific men of the race and is listed as one of the small group of distinguished scientists of any race reported in the volume, "American Men of Science."

Professor King has been awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship for a year of study in Oxford University.

Professor King is a graduate of Wiley College and of Boston University. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the latter institution in 1921. He has been a teacher of the old testament and sociology at Gammon since 1918. He is the author of "The Negro in American History," and inter-racial study text for young white and Negro students.

Professor King represented the Negro students at the World Student Christian Federation Conference held in Peking, China, in 1922 and was a member of the Methodist General Conference at Springfield, Mass., in 1924. He is a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Savage was born in Florida and after attending the Florida State Normal School, came to New York to study art. She has worked at Cooper Union and in the studios of Mr. H. A. McNeil and Mr. Onorio Ruotolo, formerly Dean of the Leonardo da Vinci School. Her sculpture has attracted wide and favorable attention. The fellowship enables her to continue her study and work in Italy and France.

DR. MOTON HONORED

Our notice that Harvard University confers the degree of Master of Art on Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, brings to some recent observations in regard to degrees. Naturally the first thing that comes into the mind of those who are not familiar with the meaning of degrees is that there does come inevitably a change in the ideals and standards of education.

The question of merit raised by the bestowal of an honor like this is left to the decision of fact based on academic consideration. Making an actual outstanding contribution to the sum total of forces operating in the field of human endeavor is a service of signal honor. Other things being considered the actual value of service lends a type of dignity to the individual that cannot be obtained without outstanding service or outstanding ability. We congratulate Dr. Moton on his new honors, so well deserved. We are encountering evidences here and there which seem to disclose some misunderstanding of the significance of literary degrees. In so many cases they appear to indicate accomplishment rather than a preparation to pursue lines of work that may lead to accomplishments.

The loosening up of many institutions on their entrance requirements and the allowance of more liberty in the selection of courses have greatly multiplied the number of degree-holders in the race. This represents an enhancement of opportunity and a possible efficiency not immediately attainable without it. Degrees, however, make service and efficiency anything beyond preparation to make opportunities count where success is possible. We have encountered a few recent instances where a rather silly notion of degrees has fathered some rather silly notions where a mistaken conception of degrees has fathered some rather silly notions.

DR. MOTON SECOND NEGRO TO RECEIVE HONORARY DEGREE AT HARVARD



DR. R. R. MOTON

©A.N.P.

amounted to \$1,800,000, now totals \$9,000,000. More than a million dollars in buildings have also been added to the institute, and courses in education, agriculture, home economics and technical arts have been raised to collegiate rank, the bachelor of science degree being granted in these fields.

Dr. Moton, however, has not confined his activities to Tuskegee. He has been active in many movements for the advancement of the Negro and for the betterment of race relations. He was instrumental in having the federal government locate on grounds adjacent to the institute a Veterans' Hospital, a two-and-a-half million dollar institution entirely managed and operated by Negroes. He is a charter member of the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, member of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and vice-chairman of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and President of the National Business League, was awarded an honorary degree of Arts here Thursday by Harvard University, thus marking the second time in the history of the university that a Negro has been so honored by Harvard.

The first member of the Negro race to receive an honorary degree was late Dr. Booker T. Washington, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute and Commission on Rehabilitation in the Mississippi flood area. Dr. Moton has traveled extensively, having made several trips to Europe. In 1926-27 he made a tour around the world, visiting Hawaii, Japan, India, China, Jerusalem, Egypt, and European countries.

Dr. Moton's most recent, and rated by some as his most outstanding achievement, is the publication of his "What The Negro Thinks," a volume setting forth the Negro's reaction to the American situation in which he finds himself. This book has been most favorably received by book reviewers north and south. He is also the author of "Finding a Way Out," an autobiography.

Since his inauguration the school has steadily grown in number of students and faculty members, its services rendered and in equipment. The endowment fund, which in 1916

berforce University, all of which granted him the LL.D. degree, and Lincoln University, the Litt.D.

TO STUDY ABROAD ON ROSENWALD FELLOWSHIPS

An example of the extended use of the new fund, the president of the Fund, Edwin R. Embree, in which gifts of the president of the Fund, that will enable three Negro scholars to pursue advanced studies in Europe are reported.

Those who are to profit from the Rosenwald benefaction are Dr. Willis J. King, professor at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Augusta Savant, sculptor, of New York City.

The fund has contributed \$80,000 to cover a five-year period for support of the research and teaching at Howard University of Dr. Just in contemplation of an important graduate department in biology at that institution.

As a result of the gift, Dr. Just is spending a part of this year at the Marine Zoological Laboratory in Naples, Italy, and will visit in other biological laboratories in Europe.

Won Spingarn Medal

Dr. Just was born in Charleston, S. C., graduated from Dartmouth College, and took his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago. He earned a distinguished reputation as a biologist through his studies and research at Howard University and at the Woods Hole Biological Laboratory in Massachusetts. In 1915, he was awarded the Spingarn medal for achievements which brought the

greatest credit to the Negro race during that year. He is regarded as one of the foremost scientific men the race possesses and is listed as one of the small group of distinguished scientists of any race reported in the volume, "American Men of Science."

Professor King has been awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship for a year of study in Oxford University. Professor King is a graduate of Wiley College and of Boston University. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the latter institution in 1921. He has been a teacher of the old testament and sociology at Gammon since 1918. He is the author of "The Negro in American History," and inter-racial study text for young white and Negro students.

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The question of merit raised by the bestowal of an honor like this is left to the decision of fact based on academic consideration. Making an actual outstanding contribution to the sum total of forces operating in the field of human endeavor is a service of signal honor. Other things being considered the actual value of service lends a type of dignity to the honor. This dignity cannot be obtained without outstanding service or outstanding ability.

We congratulate Dr. Moton on his new honors, so well deserved. We are encountering evidences here and there which seem to disclose some misunderstanding of the significance of literary degrees. In so many cases they appear to indicate accomplishment rather than a preparation to pursue

lines of work that may lead to accomplishments. The loosening up of many institutions on their entrance requirements and the allowance of more liberty in the selection of courses have greatly multiplied the number of degree-holders in the race. This represents an enhancement of opportunity and a possible efficiency not immediately attainable without it.

Degrees, however, make service and efficiency beyond preparation to make guarantee success nor do they signify anything possible; they do not opportunities count where success is possible.

We have encountered a few recent instances where a mistaken conception of degrees has fathered some rather silly notions.

Birmingham Reporter
6-29
Birmingham

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions, NAMED FOR U. S. ACADEMIES



CLAUDE BURNS

—Tribune Photo



L. A. WHITFIELD

—Ganaway Photo



ALONZO PARHAM

—Tribune Photo

ALONZO SOULEIGH PARHAM has been selected as candidate for the military academy at West Point; Lawrence Alexander Whitfield and Claude Henson Burns have been selected as midshipman candidates at Annapolis.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

MAY 7 1929
Negro Representative

Names Three of Race to West Point and Annapolis

Washington, May 7.—Representative DePriest of Chicago, first Negro to occupy a seat in the House since reconstruction days, yesterday appointed three of his race to the Military and Naval academies.

Alonzo S. Parham was named for West Point and Laurence A. Whitfield and Claude H. Burns at Annapolis. If the Negro youths are found physically and mentally qualified they will enter the two service schools.

The most famous West Point Negro graduate was the late Col. Charles Young, who was appointed military attache to Liberia. He is

buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Between 1870 and 1880 three Negroes were admitted to Annapolis from South Carolina and Mississippi but they left before their third year.

NEW YORK EVE POST

2 NEGROES NAMED TO NAVAL ACADEMY

Third Is Nominated to West
Point by De Priest, Illinois
Congressman

OTHERS CHOSEN IN PAST

Washington, May 7 (AP).—For the first time in many years two negroes have been nominated to take the entrance examinations at the Annapolis Naval Academy and one at the West Point Military Academy.

Named by Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, Illinois, the only negro in Congress, they are Laurence Alexander Whitfield, Claude Henson Burns and Alonzo Souleigh, all of Chicago. Whitfield, described as a Phi Beta Kappa member at the University of Chicago, and Burns are his candidates for the Naval Academy and Souleigh for the Army school.

The nominations were made under the privilege of De Priest, as a member of the House, to select two candidates for the Academy at Annapolis and one for training at West Point. If any or all should fail to pass the physical and mental tests, alternates may be named. There have been several negro cadets and midshipmen at West Point and

Annapolis in the past, among them Colonel Charles P. Young, who was graduated at West Point and later became military attache at Liberia. He died several years ago and is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Several South Carolina negroes were appointed to Annapolis in 1872 and 1873, but failed in their second year. In 1874 another negro came to the Naval Academy from Mississippi, but he left a year later.

DE PRIEST NAMES 3 CHICAGO STUDENTS FOR U. S. SCHOOLS

Nominations Recall Career of Col. Charles Young, Most
Noted of Three West Point Graduates; Naval
Academy Never Gave Diploma to Negro

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois fulfilled his first promise to his constituents today when he named three Chicago youths as candidates for admission to the Annapolis Naval Academy and another for the West Point Military Academy.

The last Negro to attend the Maryland school left without graduating in 1875. Col. Charles Young was the last to attend and graduate from West Point.

The prospective students nominated by DePriest for Annapolis are: Laurence A. Whitfield, Phi Beta Kappa member of the University of Chicago and post-graduate research student in zoology. Whitfield's home is at Alton, Ill., and his father is a lawyer. Claude Henson Burns is an 18-year-old freshman at Crane College. His father is a railway mail clerk.

The West Point candidate is Alonzo S. Parham, cadet major in the R. O. T. C. and post-graduate in algebra at Wendell Phillips High School, from which he was graduated in February.

Appointment Likely.

If the candidates pass the physical and academic tests their appointment is practically conceded. In case they fail alternates who are held in

readiness by a committee appointed in Chicago, will immediately take their places.

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy. The first was Henry O. Flipper, 1877, who served in the regular army for a short while and was discharged because of difficulties. The second was John H. Alexander, 1887, who died in 1894 while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young was graduated in 1889 and was retired in 1917 with the rank of colonel. Nine others who attended the school but did not graduate are: James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-1874; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-1872; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-1873; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-1875; John-son C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-1882; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-1878; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-1886; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-1886; William W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

None Graduated at Annapolis.

There are no Negro graduates of the Naval Academy. Students who attended were: John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-1873; Alonzo C. McClellan, South Carolina, 1873; and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-1875.

Col. Young Recalled.

The most famous of the West Point graduates was Young, a Kentuckian, who served as national park superintendent in the Philippines and California after his graduation. Later he commanded the Presidio at San Francisco. Col. Young saw service as military attache in Port au Prince, Haiti, from 1904 to 1907.

In 1908 he returned to the Philippines, and entered the office of the chief of staff of the army in 1911. He was sent as attache to Liberia in 1915 and won the Spingarn medal for his work there.

After Mexican border service in 1916, Young was retired the following year when the United States entered the World War. He died in West Africa while on a military mission in Liberia.

Emile T. Holley, instructor at Howard University, was nominated to take the West Point examinations in 1925. He failed to enter because of some difficulties in meeting requirements.

COURIER LOWELL, MASS.

JUN 22 1929

Harvard's honor list, so far as it related to the bestowal of honorary degrees of the first magnitude, reveals that for the second time in the 293 years of history of that noble institution signal distinction was accorded a notable exemplar of intellectual attainment among Negroes. Some years ago Harvard gave an honorary degree to Booker T. Washington. This year it has selected for this distinction Robert Russa Moton, the present principal of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. To be sure the degree awarded was rather an humble one—the Master of Arts lacks the exalted character of a Doctor of Laws—but it will probably be quite enough to infuriate Senator Cole Blease and prompt more poetical effusions of sarcastic import. President Hoover's readiness to receive cullud brederen on occasion is manifestly shared, in proper circumstances, by President Lowell.

HARLEM BOY WINS WAY TO FINALS IN ORATORY CONTEST

Welford Wilson Wins \$50
Prize In Borough and
Enters The Finals

Welford Wilson, a 15-year old boy, of 43 West 129th street, a student at Mount Morris Junior High, 128th street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, John J. O'Reilly, principal, is one of six boys in the "All Nations" final of the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution sponsored in this city by the New York Times, since 1926, to be held Friday night, May 3, at Town Hall.

Welford's oration on the Constitution won first place for him in the school, district and Borough contests, the latter carrying with it an award of \$50. The finals will

bring together in competition six boys, three from Manhattan, one from the Bronx and two from Brooklyn. The three winners will receive, in order of classification, \$100, \$75 and \$50, with gold medals, and the other three will receive \$25 each and silver awards. Welford is the only colored boy reaching the finals.

Justice Thomas C. T. Crain will preside Friday night, and the judges will be T. Adam Curtis, district superintendent; John B. Schramm of Erasmus High; Miss Elizabeth G. Ryan of Washington Irving High; Transit Commissioner Chas. C. Lockwood and Miss Lillian Wild of Henry Street Settlement.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.
JUN 24 1929

NO NEGRO MIDSHIPMAN.

Presumably Charles E. Weir, the Negro who was named by Representative De Priest as alternate candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, was disappointed at not being able to pass the physical test, but it is doubtful that his failure is a misfortune, after all. He will probably get fully as much satisfaction from his course at the University of Chicago as he would have derived from one at the academy.

There are a good many southern midshipmen at Annapolis, and the general experience is that the prejudiced are much more strenuous and effective in regulating social matters than are the broadminded. It must be admitted that the Navy is an organization where social distinctions still count for a good deal—probably

altogether too much. The lot of one solitary Negro in the Annapolis academy would doubtless have been made extremely difficult. He would have missed the full comradeship that constitutes so attractive an incident of the ordinary education, even if he were not subjected to humiliating slights.

This is, of course, deplorable. All over the world, to be sure, it is not thought desirable that there should be absolutely free inter-racial social intercourse—although there are, it is true, countries in which there is such a mixture of races that it would be difficult to draw the line. Indeed neither the black nor the yellow races themselves care to mingle freely with the white people. In this country there is developing a Negro society sufficient unto itself, with the same distinctions of wealth and cul-

ture which prevail among Caucasians.

It cannot be denied, however, that for whites to refuse occasional social contacts with Negroes, as an incidental to connections of other sorts, often has the appearance of claiming a racial superiority. In the South there is no pretense that such a claim is not made. Probably the feeling there is more bitter than it would have been if the North had not tried, after the Civil war to force upon that section what amounted to Negro domination. To that extent it seems to many to be rather excusable; the fact remains nevertheless that it stands as an obstacle to the proper and kindly adjustment of the race problem.

It is evident that North and South do not understand each other very well in this matter. Possibly if an open-minded southerner should take a trip through the North, he would find that Negroes and white people do not mingle, socially, much more than they do in his own state; and that the more Negroes we have up here, the more inclined they are to flock by themselves. A great many people of southern extraction do live in the North, for that matter, and after they get used to some unaccustomed features of our civilization, like the absence of "Jim Crow" cars, they are able to see that the problem adjusts itself in a way not diametrically opposed to southern principles.

In the North we are all less inclined than we used to be to criticize the South in its handling of the Negro problem, and still less to interfere. We realize that the question may assume a somewhat different aspect when the races are more evenly balanced, and we make more effort to get the other point of view than we did immediately after the Civil war. Still we do think that we up here know better where to draw the line between positive discourtesy or snobbishness and an aloofness which is really mutual, than do the inhabitants of the old slave territory.

Oldest Georgia Negro Teacher in Newton

P. P. Banks, 74, is the oldest negro school teacher in the state of Georgia. He taught during the past year in the Livingstone Chapel school and has rounded out his half century as a pedagogue. Banks has been active during all this time and has lost only one day by reason of illness. He has taught in Newton, Rockdale, Walton, Morgan and Jasper counties with great success and his unnumbered friends among the white people of these communities where he has always been helpful to both races.

He was born the slave of Col. Calaborn Banks in Jasper county, but was in servitude only eleven years. He remembers his old master with pleasure and is a typical ante-bellum darky, teaching "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic without any frills" and with plenty of application of the switch to bad little darkies who won't pay attention.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Wendell Phillips High School Lad Accepted as Cadet at West Point U. S. Military Academy

Alonzo Souleigh Parham 445 E. 45th place, Wendell Phillips high school lad, 18 years old, has received official notification of his acceptance as a cadet at the United States military academy at West Point, N. Y., and has been ordered to report at the institution July 1, 1929 for classes. With this official notification, Parham is assured of the honor of being the first colored youth to be admitted to the U. S. military school in two score years. The last colored cadet to attend the institution was the late Col. Charles Young, who was graduated in 1889. Since then others have been nominated, but have always fell down in the rigid physical or mental tests exacted for entrance and were thereby barred from enrolling.

Of Humble Family

Young Parham has no social background from which to claim distinction. He is just a plain American boy. He is thoroughly negroid of feature, so that no part of his future success may be ascribed to a "large infusion of white blood" by cynical Caucasians. His father works at the stock yards and his mother occasionally works out by the day. Parham himself has worked after school hours and is paying part of his expenses and aiding in the meeting of the household expenses.

At Wendell Phillips High school Parham has made an excellent record both in scholarship and in the R. O. T. C., where he holds an officer's rank. A fine specimen of physical and mental development, young Parham is ideal timber for a future army officer. His friends are sure that he will be able to "stand the raff" of opposition and social ostracism that he is sure to meet from his classmates, many of whom come from the darkest and most uncivilized parts of the south. So many candidates have fallen down on the entrance examinations in recent years that it was freely predicted by pessimistic wisecracks that Parham would never be allowed to get by them. Having got over this first difficult hurdle, and with the backing of the fighting congressman, Oscar DePriest, the city of Chicago, the state of Illinois, it is felt that not even the prospect of death itself will be able to turn the young cadet from his ideal.

Weir Waiting
Charles E. Weir, 3560 South Park way, who successfully passed



Photo by Woodard

ALONZO S. PARHAM

the entrance mental tests to the named by De Priest for West Point, United States Naval Academy at the latter sent in the names of several Annapolis two weeks ago, has not principals and alternates for the Naval yet taken his physical tests and Academy. Charles Edward Weir, one will not know whether or not he of the nominees, presented his prehas been accepted for the naval paratory school certificate, passed a institution until he has taken substantiating examination and is due these tests. to take his physical examination for

With Parham unconditionally Annapolis next month.

accepted for West Point, and with Weir in line for acceptance to Annapolis, the man who deserves thanks for it all is Congressman Oscar DePriest, the fighting representative of the First congressional district of Illinois. One of the first things Mr. DePriest did after his election was to appoint a committee to pass upon possible candidates for the two institutions. The committee, consisting of Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., chairman; Attorney Loring B. Moore, secretary; Dr. Spencer Dickerson, medical examiner, and Attorney William L. Dawson, military examiner, examined over 100 young men from high schools all over the city.

Choose Three

From this array of young manhood, three principals and eight alternates were chosen for nomination to the two schools. Parham, the Wendell Phillips boy, was chosen as principal for West Point, with two alternates, and Laurence Whitfield and Claude Hensen Burns were chosen for Annapolis. Weir took the examination as first alternate to Whitfield, who declined to take the tests.

Parham and Weir will both be present at the first public appearance of Congressman Oscar DePriest in Chicago at Pilgrim Baptist church Sunday, June 2. Both boys will be presented to the audience by the congressman.

TO ENTER WEST POINT

ALONZO PARHAM, NOMINATED BY CONG. DE PRIEST HAS PASSED BOTH TESTS—ENTERS JULY 1ST THE DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY.—WEIR HAS PASSED MENTALLY FOR NAVAL ACADEMY

Washington, May 27, 1929—Alonzo S. Parham, of Chicago, who was nominated this spring to the United States Military Academy by Representative De Priest, Ill., passed his physical examination at Fort Sheridan, Ill., today, and was ordered to report to West Point on July 1, the opening of the next academic year. He previously had qualified mentally through presentation of his preparatory certificate.

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Awarded
6/1/29



MISS GENEVIEVE A. GOFF

Who is now working on her master's degree at Wellesley College, Mass., has been awarded the Spelman Fellowship in child psychology and parent education for 1929-30. She received a graduate scholarship at Wellesley last year. Miss Goff will study at the University of Cincinnati under Dr. Ada Hart Arlutt. She graduated from Howard University in 1927 and is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. Her home is in Albany, Ga.

DEPRIEST'S NOMINEES PASSED

Alonzo S. Parham, 18 named by Congressman Oscar DePriest for the Army at West Point, has passed the mental test successfully. Provided he passes the physical tests which take place within the next few days at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, he will enter West Point on June 10. Parham is a graduate student of Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago. Lawrence Alexander Whitefield was

disqualified, because he was beyond the age limit. He did not appear for the examination at Annapolis.

Charles E. Weir, alternate nominee to Whitfield took the examination and passed. Like in the case of Parham, he will enter the Annapolis Academy in June if he passes the physical tests, he is a Phi Beta Kappa man from Chicago University and a nephew of Felix Weir, celebrated musician. He is a graduate of the Dunbar High School, Washington, class of 1928.

Charles Hansen Burns the other nominee who was slated for Annapolis failed to pass the examination.

Congressman DePriest was asked to name a white youth for Annapolis. His reply was characteristic. He said: "There are over four hundred Congressmen to name white cadets."

DISCRIMINATION OF MEN AT WEST POINT IS A NATIONAL DISGRACE

The press of the country is busy commenting and predicting concerning the "delicate situation" which arises as a result of the success of the nominees of Congressman DePriest for Annapolis and West Point.

Says the Philadelphia Record, about the intentions of the boys to expose themselves to eyars of insult. "These two youths have set out on a crusade against deep-rooted human prejudice and passions. It may be gallant. But it is at present hopeless."

The Philadelphia Daily News says: "What is reported as a 'delicate situation' is predicted as probable if a Negro enters the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Reports have it that he will be ostracized by the white students. Treatment of a Negro student such as is forecast will be a national disgrace. Negroes are welcome as common sailors; those with ability should be free to earn commissions for higher ranks, and there should be no discrimination at Annapolis or anywhere else."

Cleveland Fire Hero



ROBERT CHARES

CLEVELAND, Ohio — (ANP) Heroism was closely linked with tragedy here when more than 100 lost their lives in the Cleveland Clinic fire Wednesday.

Among those who braved death in the gas-swept burning building to rescue the stricken patients and hospital workers was Robert Chares, a garage man. Chares, who is powerfully built, was working in a nearby garage when the disaster occurred. Seizing a ladder, he rushed to join the rescuers.

When he arrived at the scene he discovered that the ladder would not reach the windows. Undaunted by this and at the peril of his own life from the poisonous gas which was pouring from the window, he placed the ladder upon his massive shoulder and held it there while ten patients climbed down to safety.

Along with Chares were a large number of laymen and hospital workers who rendered valuable service at the risk of their own lives, to help the firemen rescue the trapped inmates of the clinic.

RACE LAD WITH SOUTH POLE PARTY

Colon, Panama—The Panama Tribune reports that Robert White Lanier whose home is with his sister at 29 Orient avenue, Jersey City, is the only race lad with Commander Byrd now in the Antarctic region with the South Polar expedition.

When the first ship of the expedi-

tion left New York, Lanier was on board as a stowaway. He was landed at Cristobal, in the Panama Canal Zone.

Lanier himself declared that he satisfied Captain Byrd who wanted him to remain but the commander-in-chief received false reports from the United States that his character was not the best and was hence sent back to Panama and then to New York on a British steamer to answer these accusations.

When he got back to New York friends aided him and he was able to prove the charges unfounded. He then set out on foot from New York for San Francisco in order to catch a steamer there for Australia.

He reports having been caught in a blizzard in Wyoming and was near freezing to death.

On another occasion he was picked up more dead than alive in the Nevada desert by H. R. Prather, of the Bradley News Company.

In San Francisco, Lanier was given a job in the Oceanic-Oriental Navigation Company's steamer Golden State, which carried him to Australia where he joined the expedition on January 28, 1929.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 29 1929

HUBA B. ROSSELL.
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1929.

The Negro Midshipman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May I ask Virginia Withers Ast, registering a protest in THE SUN of May 24 against the appointment of a Negro to the Naval Academy, why?

Was a protest from either North or South necessary when the Negro donned the uniform of a soldier to fight for his country? And is he not an American citizen, with all the rights and privileges of which we so proudly boast?

On the contrary, should it not be rather a matter of pride on the part of Virginia Withers Ast and others that the Negro has caught the spirit of

America, his adopted country, and made such splendid progress in his upward climb?

Salisbury, Md., May 25, 1929.

STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.

MAY 29 1929

A NEGRO APPOINTMENT

It is questionable whether race traditions have knit closely enough in the sixty-four years since Appomattox to make the lot of a Negro "plebe" at West Point an enviable one. This week the war department ordered Alonzo S. Parham, a Negro, to West Point for entrance July 1. Parham's appointment was made through the congressional privileges of Chicago's Negro representative, Oscar DePriest.

The United States Military Academy is wrapped up in customs and old aristocracy. No Negro has been accepted there for some twenty years. Unless this new colored appointee is a man of exceptional character and forbearance, the nation is likely to hear of another disheartening outbreak of hazing and bloodshed at the academy. The house of representatives may be liberal enough to welcome to its legislative ranks Oscar DePriest, but West Point is neither liberal nor tolerant of those who would break the traditions of the military academy.

HERALD
DULUTH, MINN.

MAY 22 1929
NEGLECTING A HERO.

The Kirkwood hotel fire in Des Moines early one morning a few weeks ago brought death to a half dozen people and injuries to thirty or forty others, but bad as it was, the casualty list would have been greater if Tom Mayberry, a Negro porter, had not been there.

Tom was one of the first to discover the fire, and after turning in an alarm kept his head and proceeded to arouse the guests. Despite warnings of danger, he carried or led a score of dazed and frightened men and women down ladders or through smoke-filled halls to safety.

Des Moines papers printed columns about him and his heroic conduct, and a short time later a dinner was given him by appreciative citizens who, at the conclusion of many verbal tributes, gave him a medal.

That was fine, but it now appears that

Tom needed something more than fine words and a medal to support himself and his family. A Des Moines paper reported this week that since the fire the hero has been unable to find work, and that he and his family have been on the verge of destitution. So a campaign is now on to find Tom a job.

From this distance it would seem that a man with the self-possession and courage of this Negro porter would be mighty useful for any firm.

TWO GET GOLD MEDALS FROM THE RED CROSS

St. Louis Argus
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30. — John Burr, assistant instructor of physical education at Howard University and Clarence M. L. Pendleton, instructor in swimming, were awarded gold medals by the Washington chapter of the American Red Cross. Burr was awarded three bars for his service as instructor of swimming and life-saving and rescue work during the past nine years and Pendleton was awarded one bar for like service during the the past 2 yrs. Maj. Gen. Barnett, who made the presentations, said that it was the first time such had been made to colored instructors.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

MAY 24 1929

THE PRESENTS. ONE WHO KNOWS.
Baltimore, May 21, 1929.

A Negro At The Naval Academy

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I wish to call your attention to the recent appointment by the Negro Congressman from Illinois of a Negro to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The people of the South look upon such an act as an outrage. Be it remembered that they also contribute to the maintenance of this academy, but many of them do not know to whom or what to make a protest.

Could you not, in your columns, answer this question, putting it before the Southern people and indicating the source to which they should address themselves on this subject? I earnestly commend this to your attention. Very truly yours,

VIRGINIA WITHERS AST.
Buckhannon, W. Va., May 21, 1929.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions Cream Of Chicago's Youth Chosen For Appointments To West Point And Annapolis

After working diligently and painstakingly for almost a month, the committee named by Congressman Oscar DePriest on March 14 to select the best available young men for appointment to West Point and Annapolis has completed its task and has selected one candidate with two alternates for West Point Alonzo Parham and two candidates with six alternates for Annapolis.



None of the candidates, the committee report says, need be ashamed of his failure to be selected, for the average standard of all the candidates was exceptionally high and all deserved commendation.

Nine In College

Eleven young men were chosen from the 16 finalists and the results were particularly gratifying, for it is doubtful that a finer group of candidates can be found in any congressional district in the United States. Nine of the eleven successful candidates are now in college, and the remaining two are preparing to enter. The following are the unanimous selections of the committee:

For West Point Military academy:

Principal, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 346 E. 41st street, of Wendell Phillips high school, 18 years old; first alternate, Lawson Isaac Miller, 3842 Prairie avenue, of Wendell Phillips men who applied high school, 17 years old; second for the honor and alternate, William Earl Harding, 3655 South Parkway, of Hyde Park and examined by high school 19 years old.

For Annapolis

DePriest's admonition: "Find the finest young man without favor or interference," was kept foremost in the minds of all the committee members at all times, and they made their selections with the full realization that the appointments would be the making of history and would have an inconceivably far reaching effect on the future of the nation.

Sixteen Finalists

Almost 100 young men, graduates of high school 17 to 22 years of age, and in good physical condition, were passed on by the committee which held regular meetings in the offices of the CHICAGO WHIP. Of this number 16 were chosen for final tests. Not only brains but brain or giantness in brawn were sought by the examiners, but the splendid symmetry of the finely rounded whole. Age, character, physical condition, bearing, personality, natural ability and the probable worth of the community were all considered as elements of import-

For Annapolis Naval academy, principals: Laurence Alexander Whitfield, (Phi Beta Kappa), 3660 South Parkway, of the University of Chicago, 21 years old, and Claude Hensen Burns, 3532 Indiana avenue, of Hyde Park high school, all 18 years old. Alternates to Whitfield: first, Charles Edward Weir, 3560 South Parkway, of the University of Chicago, 17 years old; second, Ira Jackson Clemons, 3704 Prairie avenue, of Wendell Phillips high school, 19 years old; third, Jack Morris Augustine, 4008 Calumet avenue, of Wendell Phillips high school, 19 years old. Alternates to Burns: first, Henry Edwin Cook, 2807 South Parkway, of Wendell Phillips high school, 21 years old; second, John William Brooks, 3229 Rhodes avenue, of Hyde Park high school, 18 years old; third, Theodore N. King, 4148 Indiana avenue, of Wendell Phillips high school, 21 years old.

The committee consisted of Assistant Corporation Patrick B. Prescott, chairman; Attorney Loring B. Moore, secretary; Dr. Spencer Dickerson, medical examiner and At-

ney William L. Dawson, military examiner.

Englewood is Cold

Veiled opposition was felt in the cool attitude taken by authorities at Englewood high school toward encouraging boys to go before the committee. Every effort was made by the committee to get in touch with available students from this school, but authorities insisted that there were no prospective candidates available at the institution. A letter sent to the committee said in part: "We do not this year appear to have a single colored boy of high scholarship rating. However, we have had such in the past and we probably will in the future."

Girl From Texas Wins First Prize

Morehouse Boy Takes Second Award

Atlanta, Ga., May 13—The Commission on Interracial Cooperation has announced the following prize winners in its annual south-wide college contest for papers on "Justice in Race Relations." First prize, \$100, Evelyn Poindester, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas; second prize, \$50, Neal Hughley Morehouse, College, Atlanta, Ga.; third prize, \$25, Holland King, Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

Every state in the south and forty-three institutions were represented among the papers submitted in the contest, many of which, according to the judges, were of a very high order. Officials of the Interracial Commission expressed themselves as well pleased with the results of the contest, the purpose of which was to focus the attention of college students upon the improvement of interracial conditions in the southern states. It is announced that a similar project will probably be conducted during the next school year.

NAME SIXTEEN FOR POSTS AT U. S. SCHOOLS

DePriest Puts O. K. on Recommendations

Sixteen young men between the ages of 17 and 22 years, residents of the First congressional district of Illinois, have been chosen for final tests to fill vacancies at Annapolis, the United States Naval academy, and West Point, the United States Military academy.

A committee appointed by Congressman-Elect Oscar DePriest, selected the 16 "best available young men for appointment," from a field of 100.

The examination for admission to the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., will be held Wednesday, April 17. For the military academy, Mr. DePriest has been asked to name one principal and two alternates; for the naval school he may name one principal and three alternates. As there will not be another mental examination for admission to West Point this year, the candidate named for this institution must qualify by certificate for admission July 1.

Names Committee

Because of urgent business calls out of the city, Mr. DePriest appointed a committee of citizens on March 14, to search for possible candidates and make recommendations to him. The committee consisted of Atty. Patrick Prescott Jr., chairman; Atty. Loring B. Moore, secretary; Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, medical examiner, and Atty. William L. Dawson, lieutenant of the 365th infantry, military examiner.

The committee made its report to Mr. DePriest Saturday morning and selected for West Point Military academy one principal, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 18, 346 E. 41st St., a February graduate and honor student of the Wendell Phillips high school. First alternate candidate, Lawson Isaac Miller, 17, 3842 Prairie Ave., a graduate of Wendell Phillips high school, and now studying en-

gineering at the University of Illinois. Second alternate candidate, William Earl Harding, 19, 3659 South parkway.

Two For Annapolis

For appointment to Annapolis Naval academy, two principals, Lawrence Alexander Whitfield, 21, 3560 South parkway, graduate of the University of Chicago and winner of the Phi Beta Kappa key, and Claude Henson Burns, 18, 3532 Indiana Ave., Hyde Park high school, were named. First alternate candidate to Whitfield is Charles Edward Weir, 17, 3560 South parkway, University of Chicago; second alternate candidate to Whitfield, Ira Jackson Clemons, 19, 3704 Prairie Ave., Wendell Phillips high school; third alternate candidate to Whitfield, Jack Morris Augustine, 19, 4008 Calumet Ave. First alternate candidate to Claude Burns, Henry Edwin Cook, 21, 2807 South parkway, Wendell Phillips high school; second alternate candidate to Burns, John William Brooks, 18, graduate of Hyde Park high school and student at Crane Junior college, Chicago, and third alternate candidate to Burns, Theodore N. King, 21, 4148 Indiana Ave., Wendell Phillips high school.

The conditions governing admittance to West Point and Annapolis are the most stringent examinations given for an educational institution. Both are for four-year courses, during which time the cadets and midshipmen will receive pay from the government. The age limit for admittance to both schools is from 17 to 22 years, and the height is not less than five feet four inches.

Rigid Examination

Candidates for admission to either of these schools must be able to pass a rigid examination in mathematics, history, grammar and English. The mathematics examination includes plane geometry and algebra and is regarded as being particularly difficult unless the applicant is well versed in this branch. Any defect of hearing, vision or any deformity will disqualify an applicant. The same applies to an applicant who has a disease of any sort, communicable or otherwise.

University Professor to Work for Doctorate

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Miss R. Arliner Young, assistant professor of zoology and acting head of the department of zoology at Howard university in the absence of Prof. Ernest E. Just, has been granted a fellowship by the general education board. Miss Young will enter upon her resident work for the degree of doctor of philosophy in zoology at the University of Chicago, June 15.

She is the first Race woman elected to the Sigma Psi fraternity. She received the degree of A. B. from Howard university in 1923 and master of science at the University of Chicago in 1926. Miss Young has attracted wide attention in her discovery of the structure and the rate of pulsation in the contractile vacuole of the paramecium. During the past two summers Miss Young has assisted Dr. Just in his investigations at the biological laboratories, Woods Hole, Mass., and is now making a study of the effect of ultra violet radiation on echinoderm eggs. This investigation will serve as a basis for her doctor's thesis.

MAY 28 1929

COLORED HEROES.

Among the heroes of the Cleveland clinic explosion was Walter Jackson, a colored man, who held a short ladder on his shoulders to facilitate escape by way of the windows of a number of persons from the gas-filled death trap. Jackson and one other man working with him are credited with saving twelve persons. Of this incident a correspondent writes to a Cleveland paper:

I was reminded of another colored man, Lionel Licorish, who saved twenty in the sinking of the Vestris.

In the first Florida tornado there was a colored boy who stood on a bridge near Lake Okeechobee and was reported to have taken seventeen children out of the water as they were washed past him, saving most or all of them.

There three saw trouble, rushed in, forgot about themselves and made not ordinary rescues but rescues on a grand scale.

I'm crazy with disappointment, but before I'll change that which is pure and good, I'll die.

It is pleasant to print this story. It is a pleasure to print this story and thus give credit where credit is due.

ANNIE PICKENS TAKES PHYSIC'L TRAINING N.Y.U

First Colored Girl to Be Admitted to the Dept. of Physical Education in New York University

By The Associated Negro Press.
NEW YORK CITY, May 6.—One of the difficulties in the educational paths of colored students, especially colored girls, is the sentiment opposing them when they apply for admission to Physical Education Colleges. The white girls will object, or the faculty pretends to believe they will object, to the privileges of the colored girl in the swimming pool, shower bath, and gymnasium. Nobody ever tried you, to explain the

sense of any such objection, since these same white girls are willing to handle and taste out of the white girl's food, and to wash, iron, and lay out their clothes, and other intimate belongings. This makes their objection to participating with negro girls in any kind of school privilege an absurdity.

At any rate, Ruby Annie Pickens is the first colored girl to be admitted to the physical education school of New York University. Ruby was graduated from Wadleigh High School in January, and immediately entered New York University in February. She was registered in Smith College of Massachusetts, where her sister is, but preferred New York University, because of its regular accredited school of physical education for girls.

In the entrance tests she was reported by the examiner to be the first girl whose posture did not have to be criticised. It is hoped, and expected, that this precedent will create a sentiment that will leave physical education in New York University to other colored girls in the future.

Her Sister At Smith College

Her sister Harriet Ida, was recently elected as basketball representative for Smith College, North Hampton, Mass., 1929-30. She is chairman of all basketball functions for one year. She is ranked by coaches, teams, and students as the best basketball player in the school.

PRESS

UTICA, N. Y.

MAY 16 1929

NEGRO CADETS AND MIDDIES

Oscar de Priest, a negro lawyer of Chicago, is the first member of Congress of his color elected in many years. For 20 years or more the late Martin B. Madden, chairman of the appropriations committee at the time of his death last winter, represented the same district, which is the First Illinois, in the House. While the district includes the negro section of Chicago, no member of the colored race, if he ever contested with Madden for the Republican nomination, was successful. The late congressman had the overwhelming support of the colored voters, both in the primary and in the election. Congressman de Priest's election probably stirred some bitterness in certain quarters in the national Legislature. One representative of those elements, former Senator Jim Reed of Missouri, who ended his Washington career with the 70th Congress, is credited with saying "with a nigger in Congress" it was high

time he retired. It was a characteristic remark of that mean tongued, sour-tempered statesman. But what might he say now of the appointment by Congressman de Priest of three candidates for West Point and Annapolis, all of them members of his race?

According to a Washington dispatch only three negroes have ever been appointed to the Naval Academy since its foundation. These were named in reconstruction days when at various times negroes represented southern states in both the Senate and the House. None of those appointees ever became midshipmen as they spent less than a year each at the Annapolis institution. Several negroes, though, have attended West Point, the last one about 25 years ago, when something like a racial war developed there. If the Chicago congressman's appointees qualify for admission by passing the physical and mental examinations for entrance, there can be no question of their admission. Their color will constitute no disqualification under the rules governing admission. It would be untruthful to deny, however, that these young colored candidates will face a trying ordeal if they pass the required tests and are entered, as they must be. The majority of cadets and midshipmen may be disposed to treat them fairly, but they will meet another element who will endeavor to break their spirits and make life for them unbearable. Why it is likely to be so in these institutions is obvious. Japanese and others, some of mixed blood, from other countries and from the United States insular possessions, have been admitted to both West Point and Annapolis, 1,000 youths who entered the examinations, 802 have passed, 182 of them being enlisted men from the students in numbers have attended navy.

It is proverbially more difficult to enter these government institutions than most of the universities of the country. The latter, taking them as a whole and including purely social activities and associations, color lines as between students with honors in the last decades. Other things being equal, there would thus be no reason to doubt the ability of Charles Edward Weir de Priest's appointments will turn out happily for the candidates, but many will doubt whether that will be the outcome and think, until their fears are allayed by something different, that the representative has not served the young men well or contributed anything to removing race antagonism.

MAY 14 1929

One Negro at Annapolis.

For the first time in many years the Negro race has a representative in Congress. During the Reconstruction Period in the South, following the Civil War, the conquered states were represented in the House by a number of men of dark skin; but that was changed mainly through the policy of the original Ku Klux Klan. The present Negro member comes not from below the Mason and Dixon's line but from a Chicago district as a result of last fall's election—through ordinary political development, rather than such an extraordinary situation as obtained in the South in the days of the "carpet-baggers."

Among the various privileges and perquisites of a member of the Lower House is the right to nominate candidates for the Naval and Military Academies. In consequence Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago recently named two members of his race for Annapolis and one for West Point, with the usual alternates. It is now announced that one of the two principals failed in the mental test at the naval academy and the other be so in these institutions is obvious. The naval academy and the other

Japanese and others, some of mixed blood, from other countries and from the United States insular possessions, have been admitted to both West Point and Annapolis, 1,000 youths who entered the examinations, 802 have passed, 182 of them being enlisted men from the students in numbers have attended navy. It is proverbially more difficult to enter these government institutions than most of the universities of the country. The latter, taking them as a whole and including purely social activities and associations, color lines as between students with honors in the last decades. Other things being equal, there would thus be no reason to doubt the ability of Charles Edward Weir de Priest's appointments will turn out happily for the candidates, but many will doubt whether that will be the outcome and think, until their fears are allayed by something different, that the representative has not served the young men well or contributed anything to removing race antagonism.

the end of his course at Annapolis. But there is a marked difference between the Naval Academy and most of the private institutions of learning. Every graduate becomes immediately an officer; and every officer will inevitably have white

men under his command. In the army there are colored units to which a black man may be assigned; in the navy there would appear to be none.

It is not a question of laws or regulations which young Weir must face, but of the humor of his classmates. We have been told recently that no former appointees of his race have lasted more than a year at Annapolis — one would like to think that they merely flunked at examination time. But there are a thousand ways in which a few prejudiced classmates may make life virtually unendurable for a youth as to whom they have taken a prejudice.

Thus, if young Weir survives the whole course it will be a credit to his tact and stamina quite as much as to his mental ability. The country will watch his career with interest—and not a little sympathy.

TIMES
WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

MAY 18 1929

NEGROES AS OFFI

Chicago's negro congressman, Oscar De Priest, has appointed members of his own race to West Point and Annapolis. If they pass the examinations and get through the four-year course they will in due time become commissioned officers of the army and navy.

It was "race-consciousness," of course, that prompted the congressman to name negro youths for these appointments. Whether he has done them a kindness remains to be seen. Some years ago a negro graduated from West Point, and was commissioned. The question of what to do with him puzzled army officials for some time, but was finally answered by making him military attaché at Monrovia, capital of the negro republic, Liberia. A negro who was commissioned in the navy resigned after several years of service.

The obvious place for a negro army officer would seem to be with negro troops. But that idea hasn't worked very well in the past. Negro soldiers did not take kindly to being commanded by one of their own race. In the navy, there are no negro seamen, and a negro officer in that service is still more of a problem.

The De Priest appointments mean that three negroes will obtain excellent educations at government expense, with small likelihood that they will ever repay the government, in service, for their training. There is only one Liberia, and the need for military and naval attaches there would seem to be restricted.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.
STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MAY 17 1928

Negroes at Annapolis.

Two Negro youths, nominated as principal and alternate for the United States Naval academy by Representative De Priest of Chicago, failed to pass the entrance examinations. Lawrence Alexander Whitefield, the principal, exhibited good judgment, we believe, in ignoring the opportunity given. He did not appear for the examination. The alternate made the attempt and was turned down.

There are unquestionably many Negro youths qualified successfully to pass the examination for Annapolis. Possibly there are some who could surmount any obstacles which a hostile board of examiners might be disposed to place in their path. But why should a Negro congressman, who must fully understand the situation, subject any member of his race to the evils that would come to him should he succeed in gaining admission to Annapolis? And what could any young man, having the capacity to win the prize, hope to gain by the martyrdom he would suffer?

What humiliations would be forced upon a Negro cadet! And they would be devised, we believe, with greater cruelty by those from South Dakota than by those from South Carolina. What chance would he have for graduation? And should he survive and win that one to a thousand chance, what would be his fate as an officer of the navy?

The country north and west of us may talk of justice, constitution guaranties and laws, but when comes to the test cadets from these sections—and professors too—would make it "impossible" for a Negro student.

The boy who failed in the mental tests should congratulate himself.

Parham Passes All

West Point Tests

Washington, D. C.—Alonzo S. Parham, candidate for admission to the United States Military Academy, has passed all of the required mental and physical tests and will report at West Point on July 1.

The War Department an-

nounced Monday, May 27 that Parham had undergone the required examinations at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and orders were issued for him to report for enrollment.

Parham was appointed by Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican member of Congress from Chicago. He will be the first member of his race to wear the uniform of a West Point cadet in many years.

Cong. De Priest also sent in the names of several principals and alternates for the Naval Academy. All but one of these candidates failed in the mental examinations or did not appear for the tests.

Charles Edward Weir, one of the nominees, presented his preparatory school certificate, passed a "substantiating" examination and is scheduled to take his physical examination for Annapolis next month.

**DE PRIEST PICKS
3 NEGROES FOR
U. S. ACADEMIES**

**Names Two for Annapolis
and One for West Point.**

Three young colored men were nominated yesterday in Washington by Congressman Oscar De Priest, Negro representative of the 1st Illinois district, two for admission to the U. S. Naval academy at Annapolis, and one for admission to the Military academy at West Point. They were selected by a committee of colored leaders in De Priest's district.

The midshipmen candidates are Laurence A. Whitfield, 3560 South Park way, and Claude Henson Burns, 2522 Indiana avenue. The aspirant for the cadetship is Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 445 East 45th place.

Parham a Cadet Major.

Parham is a cadet major in the R. O. T. C., now taking a post graduate course in algebra at Wendell Phillips High school, from which he was graduated in February. He is 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and

weighs 159 pounds. He is a member of a rifle team. During his summer vacations he has worked in a cooperage shop. His father is employed at the stockyards. The family came to Chicago from the south six years ago.

Burns is 18 years old, 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weighs 157 pounds. He is in his first year at Crane college, taking a course in commerce and administration after finishing at Hyde Park High school. His mother and his stepfather, Burrell B. Cooper, a railway mail clerk, live at 65 East 53rd street. They came here from Savannah, Ga., eight years ago.

Student at U. of C.

Whitfield is a student at the University of Chicago, where he is taking a post-graduate course in zoology, after having graduated from the university with honors, and as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. Whitfield has intended studying medicine and there is some doubt whether he will accept the appointment. His home is at Alton, Ill., where his father is a lawyer. He was valedictorian of his graduating class in high school and delivered the class oration under police guard because of threats of violence by klansmen.

The committee that passed on the qualifications of the candidates consisted of Patrick B. Prescott, an assistant corporation counsel; Loring B. Moore, a lawyer; William L. Dawson, also a lawyer, and Dr. Spencer B. Dickerson of the 8th regiment, National Guard.

None Admitted Since 1889.

The nomination of the three Chicago boys recalls the fact that no Negro has been admitted at West Point since 1889, nor to Annapolis since 1875. During the reconstruction period following the civil war, when several Negroes were elected to congress from southern states, twelve Negroes entered West Point, of whom three were graduated, and three entered Annapolis, none of whom graduated.

The Negro graduates of West Point were Henry O. Flipper, in 1877; John Alexander, in 1887, and Charles Young, in 1889. The latter was the only Negro to attain the grade of colonel in the regular army. Col. Young was well regarded in army circles and at the time of his death was military attaché to Liberia. He is buried at Arlington.

NEW YORK TIMES

**Negro Will Go to West Point,
Having Passed Examinations**

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 27.—Alonzo

S. Parham of Chicago, a negro, who was nominated this Spring to the United States Military Academy by Representative De Priest, a negro from Chicago, passed his physical examination at Fort Sheridan, Ill., today and was ordered to report to West Point on July 1, the opening of the next academic year. He previously had qualified mentally through presentation of his preparatory certificate.

De Priest also sent in the names of several principals and alternates for the Naval Academy. All but one of these candidates failed in the mental examinations or did not appear for the tests.

Charles Edward Weir, one of the negro nominees, presented his preparatory school certificate, passed a "substantiating" examination and is scheduled to take his physical examination for Annapolis next month.

NEW YORK HERALD

MAY 28 1928

**Illinois Negro Passes
Tests for West Point**

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Alonzo S. Parham, Negro candidate for admission to the United States Military Academy, has passed all pointees can make the grade in physical and of the required mental and physical examination, and can pull through the cal tests and will report at West Point on July 1. The War Department announced today that second lieutenants and ensigns. Parham had undergone the required examinations at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and orders were issued for him to report for enrollment. Parham was appointed by Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican member of Congress from Chicago. He will be the first member of his race to wear the uniform of a West Point cadet in many years.

HERALD

Durham-NC

MAY 10 1928

DEPRIEST RAISES AN ISSUE

Congressman Oscar DePriest, Republican of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, has raised an issue that may prove embarrassing. He has exercised his privilege as a representative to name students to the Military academy at West Point and the Naval academy at Annapolis. He has appointed two young Negroes to Annapolis and one of the same race to West Point.

Only three Negroes have ever been selected for courses at Annapolis, and that was in the reconstruction days following the War Between the States when several Southern states were controlled by the newly enfranchised Negro. Neither of the three, however, finished the first year. Since then, something like three score years, no Negro has been appointed to the Naval academy.

By every legal right, DePriest can appoint Negroes to those two government institutions, and in exercising that right, no legal objection can be raised. But we wonder just how those appointments will be received. DePriest has forced the issue. By doing that he will either create friction which may cause embarrassment for himself and the young men he has nominated, or he will establish a precedent that will stand. It may be that his appointees will be received and permitted to continue their courses to graduation. Maybe ways and means will be found to bar them without bringing the admission to the United States race problem up. It may be that if those appointments can make the grade in physical and of the required mental and physical examination, and can pull through the cal tests and will report at West Point on July 1. The War Department announced today that second lieutenants and ensigns.

**Negro Ordered Entered
As West Point Cadet**

WASHINGTON, May 28.—(AP)—The War Department announced that a negro had been ordered to West Point July 1 for entrance almost at the moment President Hoover yesterday was approving the retirement of Lieut. Col. John E. Green, one of the two negro commissioned officers in the army.

Alonzo S. Parham, the successful candidate for West Point, was appointed by Representative DePriest, Republican, Illinois. Green retired at his own request after 30 years in the army.

MAY 8 1929

DE PRIEST'S APPOINTMENTS

Representative DE PRIEST, of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, has appointed two young men of his own race to Annapolis and another to West Point. Presumably, he believes he is doing them a service, but is likely to find that he has done these boys an unkindness he may regret.

Legally, there is no color line at either of the service schools. West Point has graduated Negro officers, and at least three Colored midshipmen have reported for duty at Annapolis. In the Navy School, however, not one survived the first year.

Here are some questions for DE PRIEST to ask himself before he urges the admission of his candidates. The Navy is all-White. Negroes serve in the sea forces of the Nation only in the capacity of mess attendants, etc. It is different from the Army where there are Negro regiments, made up entirely of Negroes. To graduate a Negro from Annapolis and send him into the Navy as an officer would be to sentence him to an inferno. He might resign and benefit by his education, but he would carry forever the resentment that assuredly would be born of his service.

The same holds true in a lesser degree at West Point, although the Negro graduate of West Point would at least have a command to which he might be assigned.

As we see it, DE PRIEST is inviting trouble for himself and unnecessary hardships for his three appointees.

JOURNAL
CHICAGO, ILL.

MAY 8 1929

OF AMERICA.

Soldiers and Color

Three young colored men have been nominated by Congressman Oscar De Priest of Chicago for admission to United States military schools. One, a post graduate student in high school, has been selected for West Point; the other two, college students, are candidates for admission to the naval academy at Annapolis.

Wide discussion will follow these appointments. No colored man has been admitted to West Point since 1889, nor to Annapolis

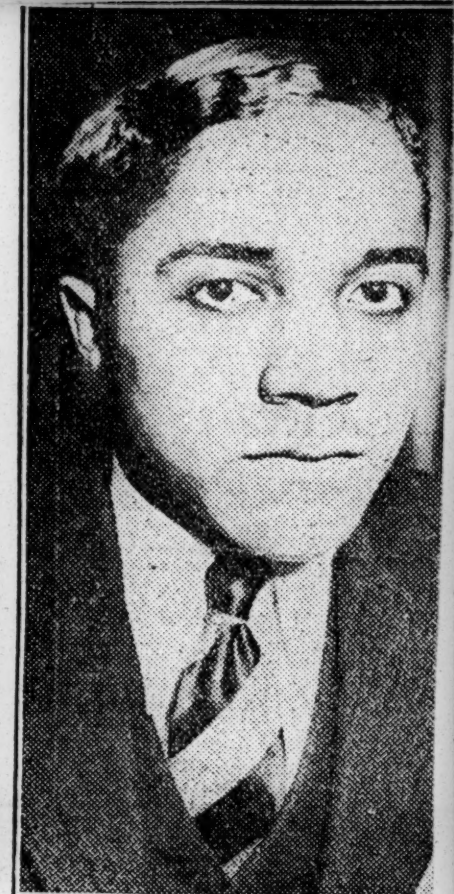
since 1875. The caste system in the army, a thing that caused no little trouble during the world war, will not concede such shattering of military tradition without a protest. These negro youths from Chicago doubtless will encounter unpleasant situations while they are in school; if they are graduated and attain commissions in the army, their lot in after life may be difficult. Race problems still exist in the United States, and the shell of the old army organization is one of the hardest of all to break.

There should be no doubt in the minds of American citizens as a whole, however, as to the proper attitude to take on this question. American citizenship knows no color line. Negroes enjoy—theoretically, at least—all the benefits of that citizenship. They are subject to jury service and to draft in time of war; they pay taxes; except in certain localities where race prejudice is strong, they vote regularly and participate directly in the government. To be consistent with the ideals of democracy, the students and teachers at the naval and military academies must accept these newcomers and train them to give and take orders, to equip themselves so that in time of war they will be able to help Uncle Sam train black troops.

While it is in harmony with democratic principles for a country to educate all its soldiers at the same school, that it show no partiality to men of any color, discretion dictates a policy of semi-segregation of the races in the army. Colored officers should be placed in command of colored troops, white officers in command of white troops. Tact in the treatment of the boys and men of the two races, imbued as they are with the same spirit of loyalty toward their country, will save unnecessary unpleasantness and work for greater efficiency.

NEGRO APPOINTED TO NAVAL ACADEMY DENIED ADMISSION

Constitution
Annapolis, Md., June 12.—In the opinion of an examining board Charles E. Weir, negro, has imperfect vision. Therefore he cannot enter the Naval academy. He was nominated by Representative DePriest.



CHICAGO COLORED BOYS PICKED AS FUTURE ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Left to right: Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 18, nominated to West Point; Claude Henson Burns, 18, and Laurence Whitfield, 22, appointed to Annapolis by Representative Oscar De Priest of the 1st Illinois district.

(Story on page 3.)

Scholarship and Other Distinctions
BRILLIANT CEREMONY HONORS ACHIEVEMENT OF WOMANHOOD



Ada S. McKinley

Elizabeth L. Davis



IDA B. WELLS BARNETT



LULU LAWSON



HAZEL HARRISON



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

rious city have we witnessed such a demonstration of true Christian brotherhood and that state of ideal fellowship toward which we all must strive.

Led by Robert Valentine Merrill, marshal of the University, marched the womanhood of the future, young girls of all races, representing the high school, industry, business, home and university. A group of women in the colorful costumes of their native lands across the sea were followed by Chicago's women of outstanding achievement among whom were our own Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, Ida B. Wells Barnett, Ada S. McKinley, Hazel Harrison, Lula E. Lawson, and as a special guest, Mary McLeod Bethune. Beautiful and impressive was the ceremony which paid homage to these distinguished women, participated in by Dean Charles W. Gilkey, Margaret E. Burton of the National Council of the Y. W. C. A., Jane Addams, Helen Solomon Levy of the National Council of Jewish Women and Nellie V. Wal-

DEDICATED to the breaking down of barriers, that cleansed from class antagonism, national hatreds, race prejudices and religious intolerance, all men may stand side by side in true and mutual fellowship, Chicago's women of distinction of all races marched in stately procession down the aisle of the University of Chicago Chapel on Wednesday evening to the beautiful chancel where they were honored with solemn and impressive ceremonies. Never in the history of our glo-

ker, sculptor. Mrs. Albert B. George, as our representative on the committee of management, deserves our hearty appreciation of her successful effort on behalf of our own women of distinction. Listed under the profession in which they have won recognition were: Hazel Harrison, Art; Ida B. Well Barnett, Public Affairs; Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, Social Work; Lula Lawson, Public Affairs; Ada S. McKinley, Social Work; Mary McLeod Bethune, Education.

WOMEN OF ALL RACES HONORED AT UNIVERSITY

Y. W. C. A. in Brilliant Ceremony

(Picture on Page 4)

By EVANGELINE ROBERTS

Hail glorious womanhood! Hail promising youth! All hail to you, whose triumph is the triumph of the world and whose promise is the hope of future generations!

Arrayed in the splendor of knowledge, wisdom, truth, goodness, prudence, justice, mercy and love they marched down the aisle of the beautiful University of Chicago chapel Wednesday evening while the organ pealed out the processional on a theme from Handel, and the audience which filled the pews to overflowing looked on in tense admiration.

"We have invited as guests," said Rev. Dean Charles W. Gilkey, "those who share the spirit of the idealism of this university. In this service, expressive of the leadership of women, the university shares heartily in this welcome more gladly and more appropriately the university owes so much to the rich influences which have been brought through the lives of many of its women."

Margaret E. Burton of the Y. W. C. A.'s national board, and the service as representative of the women of the present and through them the womanhood of the future "who can be claimed by no one nation, but belong to all the world."

Jane Addams, standing as a living symbol of universal sisterhood, paid tribute to the Y. W. C. A., which sponsored the event as part of the conference program. She touched upon the contributions made by women of the past, both individually and through organizations, calling upon youth to carry on for those "now scarred by the struggle for opportunity, but ready to lend their counsel and experience."

And with fearlessness, born of righteousness, these leaders stretched out their hands to gather in all races and creeds with malice toward none and justice to all. A demonstration of Christian fellowship never before seen in Chicago. No separate groups to mar the continuity and force of the message they were bringing, but a whole-hearted expression of the idea of service and the greatness of true democracy.

Youth Leads Procession

"Looking toward the city of our dreams," read Helen Solomon Levy of the National Council of Jewish Women, "past this civilization of cramped freedom, fitful impoverished fellowship, where freedom will be perfect and fellowship deep and full, and where no man, woman or child will be exploited or degraded, bought or sold, oppressed or enslaved for the pleasure or gain of another."

"Women of many minds and many races, but alike in that we are all the work of Thy hands and that we seek Thy new world of righteousness and justice and beauty."

Behind, Robert Valentine Merrill, marshal of the university, came the escort of youth, the resource of future leadership.

The colleges and universities were represented by girls in caps and gowns. The colors of their sashes typified the high school, industry, business and home girl. Together they walked, the white girl and her black sister, the girl from the home of wealth and the girl from the humble cottage. Up to their places of honor, renouncing prejudices and custom—daring to be true to their better selves, scorning criticisms, radiating courage, character and godliness.

Their steps reversed for the night—experience walked behind youth. There was our white-haired Elizabeth Lindsey Davis, pioneer organizer and historian, her hand in that of Amelia Sears, internationally known social worker and head of the United Charities; our Ada S. McKinley of the South Side Settlement house, her companion, Harriet Vittum of Northwestern settlement; our Ida B. Wells Barnett, the "mother of clubs," wearing her black gown with all dignity; our beloved Lula E. Lawson, representing public affairs with her white partner. Walking in the line with those educators whose influence is recognized throughout the land, was our Mary McLeod Bethune of Bethune-Cookman college, Daytona Beach, Fla., a special guest, while our Hazel Harrison held her place in the realm of music with her sisters of whiter skin.

Solemn and impressive was the epoch making ceremony of song and litany, expressive of the power, nobility and promise of women, guider of the destiny of future nations.

This litany of dedication led by Nellie V. Walker Sculptor was said responsively; the people standing:

O God, who art life, and light, and truth, and love, help us to see into the meaning of the way by which women have been led, and to discern with clearness the path that is set before us. We are women of many minds, alike in that we all are the work of Thy hands, and that we seek Thy new world of righteousness and justice and beauty. Help us to press forward to possess those new and great things which are part of the glory of our inheritance. May they live again in us the selfless spirit of those who have gone before us. The establishment and completion of their work.

We dedicate ourselves to the dream of the glorious golden city, where a may live their lives in comfort, unafraid; a city of justice where no shall prey on others; a city of plenty where vice and poverty shall cease to fester; a city of brotherhood where all success shall be founded on ser-

ice; a city of peace where order shall not rest on force, but on the love all for the city, the great mother of the common life and weal.

We dedicate ourselves to the breaking down of barriers, that cleanse from class antagonisms, national hatreds, race prejudices and religious intolerance, all men may stand side by side in mutual worth, mutual appreciation and true fellowship.

We dedicate ourselves to the creation of a richer, truer heritage beauty, vision and understanding.

We dedicate ourselves to a world world, where nation shall not rise against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, where all the peoples of the world shall be knit together in co-operation and goodwill one family of one Father eternal.

Representatives Present

Listed under the professions which they have won recognition were the following women:

Business—Mrs. William Vaughn Moody, Mrs. H. Ora Snyder and Miss Marian H. Gheen.

Social Work—Miss Mary E. McDowell, Miss Edith H. Abbott, Mrs. Amelia Sears, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey Davis, Mrs. Edith Terry Bremer, Mrs. Oda S. McKinley, Miss Harriet Vittum and Miss Edna L. Foley.

Public Affairs—Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Mrs. Benjamin F. Langworthy, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Mrs. Lula Lawson, Miss Helen M. Bennett, Miss Judith C. Waller, Miss Helen L. Hood, Miss Zonia Baber, Miss Agnes Nestor and Miss Elizabeth Christman.

Education—Miss Marion Talbot, Miss Sophonisba P. Breckenridge, Mrs. Edith Foster Flint, Miss Katharine Blunt, Mrs. William S. Hefferan, Miss Dora Wells, Miss Elizabeth Faulkner, Miss Georgene Faulkner, Mrs. Samuel T. Lawson, Miss Emma P. Hirth, Miss Edna Dean Baker, Mrs. Alfred S. Alschuler and Miss Anna R. Haire.

Religion—Mrs. John French, Mrs. John M. Coulter, Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, Mrs. Emma F. Byers, Dr. Rowena Morse Mann and Rev. Elizabeth Wilson.

The Arts—Mrs. Pauline Palmer, Mrs. Bertha E. Jacques, Mme. Elly Ney, Mrs. Albert J. Ochsner, Miss Beatrice Levy, Miss Marie Blanke, Mrs. Anna Faulkner Oberndorfer, Miss Carolyn Tyler, Mrs. A. Starr Best, Mrs. Henry Gordon Gale, Miss Anna Lynch, Miss Hazel Harrison, Miss Irma Rene Koen, Miss Laura Von Papelledam, Mrs. Agnes Potter Van Ryn, Mrs. Tennessee Anderson and Mrs. Henry K. Halsman.

Literature—Miss Eunice Tietjens, Miss Mary Synon, Miss Edith Wyatt, Mrs. Louise Ayres Garnett, Miss Alice Gerstenberg, Miss Clara E. Laughlin, Mrs. Mary Hastings Bradley and Mrs. Frances M. Ford.

Medicine—Dr. Caroline Hedger, Dr. Chi Che Wang, Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, Dr. Frances Dickinson and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

Law and Government—Dr. Mary Bartelme, Mrs. Catherine Vaughn McCulloch, Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke.

Committee on arrangements: Miss Lilace Reid Barnes, chairman; Miss Helen M. Bennett, Miss Leslie Blanchard, Miss Alice Boynton, Mrs. Walter H. Buhlig, Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, Mrs. Henry W. Cheney, Mrs. Charles S. Clark, Miss Elizabeth Christman, Mrs. Harold Eldridge, Mrs. Wilbur Fibley, Mrs. Albert B. George, Mrs. Charles W. Gilkey, Miss Anne Guthrie, Mrs. William K. Hodgkins, Miss Helen L. Hood, Mrs. Benjamin F. Langworthy, Mrs. Samuel

T. Lawton, Mrs. J. W. Lear, Mrs. Emile Levy, Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Mrs. John P. McGoorty, Mrs. Charles Clayton Morrison, Mrs. Charles W. Peterson, Mrs. Silvester Schiele, Miss Marion Talbot, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Miss Frances E. Whedon and Mrs. Quincy Wright.

FORMER BIRMINGHAM GIRL WINS WELLESLEY HONOR

Boston, Mass., April 3.—Miss Susan Echols, of Brookline, won the Durant Scholarship of Wellesley College in this, her senior year. The achievement automatically places her on the "honor roll." Of 375 girls in the class 25 of them received this distinction for excellence in their studies.

The Durant scholarship is the second and highest honor the school gives its meritorious students. Miss Dorothy Davis of Washington, D. C., another colored girl who graduated from the school this year, received a Wellesley College scholarship, third highest honor.

Miss Echols, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Echols, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., has received high marks consistently throughout her four years' course at Wellesley. Last year she received a similar recognition given to juniors.

The honored student prepared for Wellesley College at Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Mass., and received other training in the public schools of Oberlin, Ohio. Miss Echols plans to teach after graduation.

Myra Logan Wins Crump Scholarship

Daughter of Former Tuskegee Official to Study Medicine Here

Myra Logan, 21-year-old daughter of Warren Logan, former vice-principal and treasurer of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has been awarded the income from a \$10,000 scholarship for four years at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, it was learned today.

The scholarship, recently established by Dr. Walter Gray Crump for the exclusive use of "a deserving Negro . . . desirous of studying medicine," is the only one of its kind in this country granted by a medical college. Miss Logan is the first to

benefit by it.

Miss Logan is an alumna of Atlanta University, where she received an arts degree, and of Columbia University, from which she obtained her master's degree in 1928. She is the sister-in-law of Dr. Eugene P. Roberts of 130 W. 130th street. At present she lives with the Roberts family.

Dr. Crump, donor of the scholarship which will enable Miss Logan to take up a four-year medical course, has for a long time been interested in the advancement of the Negro. This interest is directly attributable to his father, Samuel Crump, who was an active abolitionist and maintained one of the first underground railway stations via which many slaves sought and obtained freedom in the North. His father also occupied lecture platforms with Susan B. Anthony in the struggle for woman's rights during the last half of the nineteenth century.

For the past four years Dr. Crump has conducted special surgical clinics at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee, Alabama, in connection with the "annual pilgrimage to Tuskegee" fostered each year by William Jay Schieffelin of this city, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and other members of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute. He is also a member of the advisory board of the new Vincent Sanatorium.

GIRL WINS HONOR AT WELLESLEY

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—(A. N. P.)—Miss Susan Echols of Brookline won the Durant scholarship of Wellesley College in this, her senior year. The achievement automatically places her on the "honor roll." Of 375 girls in the class, 25 of them received this distinction for excellence in their studies.

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A YOUNG GEORGIA NEGRO PIONEERS

EDWARD S. HOPE

Hydro-Electric Engineer

It is with keen interest that young college men of our race are watching the career of Edward Hope. After completing his college course at Morehouse, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the foremost technical schools of America where he received advanced standing on the basis of his scientific work done at Morehouse. As a result, he completed the four-year course in Civil Engineering in three years, receiving his B. S. in Civil Engineering in the spring of 1926. Through his scholastic excellence during his first term at Tech, he received a scholarship which he held throughout his stay. This scholarship was increased slightly and was a tremendous financial aid to one pursuing the rather confining as well as expensive study of applied science.

Immediately upon his graduation, Mr. Hope sailed for St. Anthony, Newfoundland where he undertook a hydro-electric project for Grenfell Medical Mission. His task was to determine whether there was sufficient energy in the nearby lakes to economically furnish electric power for the mission hospital. He found that there was enough available power; and when he rendered his report, not only was it accepted in total, but he was asked to formulate plans for the necessary hydro-electric plant.

On completing his first project in his chosen profession, Mr. Hope returned to Tech in order to study for his M. S. which he received in the spring of 1927. He refused several offers as a teacher, rather choosing to cast his lot in practical Civil Engineering. As a result a siege of examinations followed. He took the New York State Highway examination receiving the second highest average in his division. This culminated in an offer by the State Highway Commission which he accepted. During the next twelve months Mr. Hope was building roads on Long Island. His chief work was as a draftsman and an inspector of the new roads which were being laid.

Last July Mr. Hope accepted a position in Brazil as a hydro-electric Engineer, under the Electric Bond and Share Co., of New York. This is one of the most powerful companies in the world having large hydro-

electric holdings all over the world. It will be the job of Mr. Hope and his comrades to comb the Brazilian "Sticks" for new sources of hydro-electric and water power. They will also work on the plants already established in an effort to improve them. Brazil is a new country with large untouched natural resources. There is a great future for Brazil and we deem it a great part for a young Negro Engineer to have the opportunity to grow with Brazil. There are hardships which an American Negro will have to meet in Brazil, but the problem of race prejudice will hardly be numbered among his difficulties. Since Mr. Hope's landing the first part of September, he has been stationed at Rio de Janeiro in order to orient himself and to learn the Portuguese language. We are watching Mr. Hope with interest as he blazes the trail for future American Negro Engineers in South America.

Macon, Ga., News
Sunday, March 24, 1929

A Negro Wins

In a recent contest in Savannah for the ablest essay on the best way to advance the interests of that city the first prize was won by Benjamin F. Hubert, a negro, president of the Georgia State Industrial College. He was given five \$20 gold pieces by Colonel Sigo Myers, who had sponsored the contest.

There was one paper marked number thirteen and otherwise anonymous which was considered by the judges to be really the best. But the identity of the author was never established and the award was made to Hubert. As it was there were a large number of contestants and it is greatly to the credit of Hubert and of his race that he should have been successful. Friends of the negro are gratified not merely to find the ability to write such an essay but also because it indicates a deep interest in community welfare.

Much is being done for the negro by his white friends, of course, but it is always a hopeful sign when the negroes themselves take an interest in the welfare of the city in which they live, which means that they lend intelligent cooperation towards their own advancement all along the line.

Education 1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

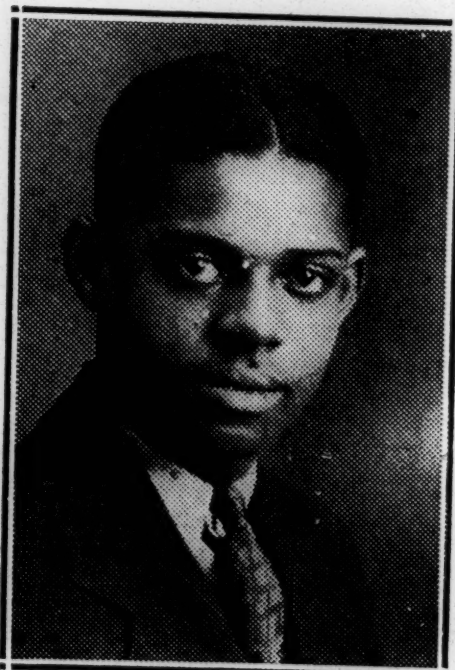
BOSTON GRADUATES

BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

(By G. E. W. STEWART)

Taking honors at the completion of their four year course at English High School twelve graduates in a class numbering 518 at Tremont Temple last evening were colored boys. Foremost in the class is Cadet Capt. E. G. Guinier, Editor of the English High School Record. The selection of Editor in Chief and Associate Ed-

TO SUCCEED EDWARDS AT N. Y. UNIV.



COSWALD EASTMOND
of Boston English High—Good Scholar—Best Runner—Champion Hurdler.

itors is based on the scholastic record and character. Captain Guinier has made a fine record while in this school and it will reflect much credit to him. He was well liked by his classmates and to show their faith in him and his ability they elected him Vice-President of the Class. Guinier will enter Harvard College in the Fall.

Another graduate who figured in English High School is Cadet Capt. Caswold J. Eastmond, who has also had a good scholastic record but has excelled especially in track athletics. For the last two years he was the regimental Champion in the Senior Hurdles. He was also a member of the relay team. He intends to enter New York University in the fall. He

was State Champion in the 440 over McClellan of Mechanics Art who was the State Champion and a great runner. Leo Daley his coach told his father that Caswell is the most promising athlete English has turned out in 13 years. He won medals in the K. O. 1st. Boston College.

Cadet Captain Arthur H. Williams was also prominent as a scholar. For two years he was very well known as a Junior High Jumper and short distance man.

Edward A. Woodson also held a record in athletics. He was a high jumper and runner and holder of the Record as a Regimental High Jumper. In the last year he was a member of the Relay team. He was also a member of the school football team. Another graduate is Lieutenant Cybert D. Wint. Lieut. Elmer N. White is also among the graduates. He has been a member of the School Bugle and Drum Corps for 4 years. Lieut. Alfred D. Otway, Wm. H. Howard, Allen A. Crite, Elmer A. Taylor and Augustus A. Burke Taylor are also graduates.

Still another leaving English High well known among the boys and teachers as a business man is Xenophon Clarke.

GRADUATE OF COMMERCE HIGH PAINTS PICTURE FOR SCHOOL.

Charles F. Wilson, who is graduating from the High School of Commerce, leaves a very creditable record behind him and he has painted a picture that is being framed to be presented to the school by the Senior Class. He is the first student to ever have the honor of painting a picture that will permanently decorate the walls of the High School of Commerce.

Ancrum School of Music Inc.

Miss Eugenia Alexander

GERTRUDE CASH WITH HONORS FROM PRACTICAL ARTS HIGH—GRADUATION LAST NIGHT

Jessica R. Brewster, Florence R. Britto, Catherine L. Brown, Gertrude M. Cash, graduated with honor; Marjorie Gould, Daisy J. Lindsey, Mabelle P. Rainey, Bernice N. Smith, Alberta E. Troy

EVERETT HIGH SCHOOL

Alice L. Anderson, College Course, 21 Woodlawn St.

Member of orchestra and girls English Club. Wants to be a nurse.

John Wilkerson Collins, Technical course, 31 Woodward St.

Star player of the football and baseball teams.

Thornton C. Harper, College course, 37 Waters Ave.

Will study engineering at Northeastern.

Viola M. Johnson, Domestic science, 16 Pleasant View Ave.

Wants to be a violinist.

Doris Nash, College Course, 23 Herbert St.

Member of the Girls' English Club. Intends to be an artist.

Anna M. Palmer, College Course, 37 Harvard St.

Received medal for proficiency in Spanish.

Intends to be a teacher.

Gladys A. Taylor, Domestic science, 48 Prescott St.

Member of Thadda Delta Pi.

Intends to be a nurse.

Harry M. Murray, College course, 69 Tileston St.

Member of Radio Club and Orchestra.

Intends to be an engineer.

Received honors in scholarship.

Naomi Seldon, General course, 75 Glendale St.

Intends to be a nurse.

Robert C. McKee, College course, 225 Hancock St.

Member of Spanish Club.

Intends to enter business.

Laskey Commercial College, Inc.

Mildred Sullivan.

LEXINGTON UNDERGRADUATES

Miss Sallie and John Turner, George and Godfrey Hall, neice and nephews of Miss Rose Turner and Mrs. Nellie Samuels are making a record for themselves in the Lexington, Mass., High School. George Hall is A1 in the Athletic circle. Sallie Turner and Godfrey Hall are piano players and John Turner is a violin expert. All three are pupils of Mme. Raymond, of Huntington Ave. All four are cousins of the late and popular Williams Samuels who passed to a higher life just as he entered Harvard a few years ago.

Miss Faith Turner of Grafton, Vt. is doing fine. Only race girl in the school.

11 FROM HUNTER COLLEGE

New York, N. Y., June 19, 1929.—Eleven members of the college received the Bachelor of Arts Degree at the Commencement exercises held in the chapel of Hunter College, Thursday morning, June 3.

Those receiving the degree were Evelyn Batey, Biology; Willie Branch, Mathematics; Mildred A. Cave, French; Sadie Clark, Mathematics; Wilhelmina Collins, Mathematics; Vivian Herdley, Biology; Thelma Henderson, History; Mrs. Almastansel Jeffries, Biology; Olivia Outram, Mathematics.

Shaw Man on Penn. Faculty

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. James L. Martin, graduate of the Leonard school of medicine and pharmacy of Shaw university, will hold the chair of radiology in the University of Pennsylvania, it was announced last week.

JULIAN D. STEELE GRADUATES FROM HARVARD "CUM LAUDE"

Among the 2000 graduates of Harvard University presented with degrees on Thursday June 2, was Julian D. Steele, the only colored graduate of the college, and an honor man. Mr. Steele entered in the class of 1929, a graduate of the Boston Public Latin School.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Steele of Savannah, Georgia and Boston, Mass. He is the third of a family of five children. He completed his college education in Greater Boston—Joseph Steele, a graduate of the New England Conservatory and Gertrude Steele Lombard, a graduate of the Teachers' College, having preceded him.

While at Harvard Mr. Steele was an active worker at the Phillips Brooks House and also keeper of finances and bankers of Eta Chapter—Omega Psi Phi fraternity and a member of the Harvard Liberal Club.

Mr. Steele intends to return to Harvard for graduate study.

ST. LOUIS GIRL HONOR STUDENT

Amanda Vincent Plans to Work for Master's Degree at Illinois

NASHVILLE Tenn., June 6.—When the senior class of Fisk University received their diplomas, Wednesday morning, June 5, four of their number received the honors magna cum laude and nine the honors cum laude. Seventy-two bachelor of arts degrees were awarded. The students receiving highest honors are Mildred K. Ellis, Johnson City, Tenn.; Rufus S. Watson, San Antonio; Gladys J. Spain, Louisville, and Amanda B. Vincent of St. Louis.

Scholarship honors formed only a part of the honors conferred upon this unusual group. Watson will enter Harvard Law School, and Miss Vincent plans to work for her master's degree at the University of Illinois.

BALTIMORE SUN HONORS BANNEKER

(AS NEGRO GENIUS

Feature Article Tell Of Famous Astronomer's Almanack

Baltimore, Md.—"Benjamin Banneker, a Negro Genius of his day who won recognition for his ability as a mathematician," is the title of a feature article by Helen Alpert Levin, in the last "Sunday Sun," Baltimore's most influential paper.

It is apparent that the "Sun's" editors, feeling that the paper is recognized as Baltimore's own, gives it a place of recognition to worthy sons, regardless of color; hence, it the advance notice of this issue of the "Sun" featuring the life of Banneker's complicated astronomical "Almanack" for the year 1792, he wrote: "Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proof of as you exhibit that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men."

Writes Miss Levin. "One hundred and eighty years ago, just ten miles from Baltimore, there lived a little black boy, who trudged willingly to school, finding reading and writing to be enjoyable, but arithmetic, always and increasingly indispensable.

"Even when the little boy grew older, and had stopped school to work with his father on the farm, he continued to play with numbers. All the colored folk from miles around came to him with problems they could not solve; soon white planters made it their practice to come, too, when things arithmetical bothered them.

"Banneker's Almanack earned him great reputation and much esteem so that he was invited by the commissioners to assist in planning and surveying the city of Washington, D. C. Books can yet be written on how many of Washington's beauties that were cast by Banneker's brain.

"When Banneker was 30," continues Miss Levin, "he contrived to build a clock, a most excellent and amazing timepiece. It ran correctly for over twenty years. The achievement was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that Banneker had never met one in his life, but constructed it from the memory of a watch he had seen long before. The works he laboriously whittled out of hard wood but so successfully that the clock sounded the hours unfaillingly.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

10 H. U. PROFESSORS GET LEAVE FOR STUDY

6-29-29
Alfred American
The following members of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University were granted leave of absence by the Board of Trustees for graduate study, beginning with the fall of 1929, five of whom are away on fellowships, the other five being granted sabbatical leave, which entitles them to one-half of their regular salary:

Prof. Percy L. Julian has been granted leave of absence for two years to pursue graduate study in Organic Chemistry and Micro-analysis at the University of Vienna and Graz University in Austria. He will sail for New York, August 23.

Valaurez B. Spratlin, assistant professor of Romance languages, will spend a year on a general education board scholarship at the Centre de Estudios Historicos (Madrid, Spain), to fulfill resident requirement for the degree of Doctor of Modern Languages, with major in Spanish Language and Literature.

G. R. Wilson, associate professor of sociology, will return to Haiti to complete work on his Doctor's Thesis on the "Antecedents of Haitian Culture," for the University of Chicago. Mr. Abraham L. Harris, assistant professor of economics, will study for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Ralph Bunch, acting head of the Department of Political Science, will begin upon the work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Harvard, majoring in Government.

Library

Prof. E. C. Williams, librarian, will pursue courses at Columbia University, leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, majoring in Library Science. Prof. Frank Coleman, in the Department of Physics, will enter upon work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Physics, at the University of Pennsylvania. Jacon C. Grant, associate professor in English, will work for Ph.D. in English at the University of Chicago.

At Woods Hole

R. Arliner Young, assistant professor of Zoology, will do resident work for the degree of Ph.D. in Zoology, at the Woods Hole laboratories and at the University of Chicago. William Lee Hansberry, instructor in history, will do graduate work under a fellowship of the Peabody Institute in African Anthropology, at Harvard.

KID GETS CHANCE FOR EDISON SCHOLARSHIP

Armstrong High School Lad Has Been "Fooling With" Electricity 11 Years.

STARTED AT 7

Radio Wizard Made Sets Out of Pipes, Pens, Matches.

6-29-29
Alfred American
(CNS)—William B. Anderson, eighteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Anderson, 724 Columbia Road, has been selected to represent Armstrong high school and will compete with nine other local high school boys for the final honor of representing the District of Columbia in the Edison scholarship contest, from which Mr. Edison, himself will select his successor.

Anderson is a radio wizard, and has helped put himself through school by building, repairing, and selling radio sets. He makes them out of match boxes, pipes, pens, or, in fact, almost anything, and is eternally experimenting with some new radio device.

Fooling with Electricity

Ever since he was seven years old, he has been "fooling with" electricity. When laid up with mumps and a very bad cold, this little boy was given a bell, bush button and a "wet" battery by one of the older boys in the neighborhood. He experimented with them, amusing himself and soon was able to set up an electric bell connection.

At eleven he was repairing and wiring his neighbors' door bells, and had read quite extensively on practical electricity.

Graduated Tuesday

Anderson graduated last Tuesday from Armstrong with an excellent record. He was salutatorian of his class; president of the Honor Society; members of the Radio Club; student council, football squad and baseball nine; and associate editor of the "Torch," the local school paper.

Designed Motors

His course at the high school has been based on mathematics, physics, applied electricity, and mechanical drawing. In the latter subject he is particularly good, having designed several motors which have been constructed and proved very efficient.

Young Anderson hopes to go to the University of Pittsburgh next winter to begin a course leading to a degree in electrical engineering, but the entire responsibility rests upon him, as his father, a pullman porter, has five other children to keep in

SCHOOL.

To Edison Plant

Should Anderson's credentials win the local contest, they will be sent to the Edison laboratories in Orange, New Jersey, where the local winner will compete with winners from the 48 states in an examination given by Mr. Edison himself.

It is believed that each of the regional winners will be provided for in the research laboratories, however.

At Bryn Mawr



6-29-29
MISS OLIVE GORDON

Attending Bryn Mawr Summer School for Industrial Workers.

Miss Gordon, formerly of Forsythe, Ga., has been a resident of Pittsburgh for six years and goes to Bryn Mawr as a representative of the needle trades. The Misses Helen Sharkey and Nadalie Perich are also attending Bryn Mawr, and Miss Mary McGrath has been assigned to Madison Summer School, University of Wisconsin. Miss S. Adele Shaw is chairman of the committee for the Pittsburgh district.

The purpose of the Bryn Mawr Summer School is to offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects; to train themselves in clear thinking and to stimulate an active and continued interest in the problems of our economic order. The school is not committed to any theory or dogma. It is conducted in a spirit of impartial in-

quiry with freedom of discussion and teaching.

One hundred women workers in industry attend the Bryn Mawr Summer School each year, for a two months' term.

The school welcomes industrial workers of all trades and opinions, union and non-union workers in equal numbers. The students come from every section of the United States, from Canada, and from European countries.

Five workers from Germany, England and Sweden attended the school in 1928.

The school does not aim to take workers out of industry, but to give them a better understanding of industrial problems and new resources for leisure time. The course is in no way vocational and does not lead to a better job.

Financial Support

A scholarship of \$250 is awarded to each of the 100 accepted candidates. This sum represents the actual cost of the two months' term. In addition, a winter budget of \$16,000 must be raised for the purpose of carrying on a national program, to recruit students, secure faculty and promote evening classes for industrial workers.

Each district committee of the summer school helps to raise the scholarship fund and is responsible for securing district expenses and a carfare fund to send students from the district to Bryn Mawr.

Special Schools for Workers

These schools emphasize the following features:

Democratic Control—Women workers, college women and other interested people on all administrative committees.

Experimental Teaching—Adapted to the mature mind of the industrial worker, to her lack of elementary preparation, and to her interest in industrial problems.

A Scholarship Plan—Making it possible for factory workers to attend without expense.

FOUR FROM UNIV. OF WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis., June 19, 1929.—Four Colored are numbered among the graduates of the University of Wisconsin who receive their degrees at the commencement exercises here June 24. Three receive degrees from the graduate school while one is an undergraduate.

Lawson
John W. Lawlah, Bessemer, Ala., is to be granted the master of science degree.

6-29-29
Samuel Enders Warren, Meadville, Pa., received his bachelor's degree at Allegheny college in his home town in 1925. He will obtain his master of arts degree in economics.

Mass
Harold Eugene Finley, Palatka, Fla., graduated from Morehouse college last year, and will receive his master of science degree in zoology.

Ralph H. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla., son of President J. R. E. Lee, of Florida A. and M. college, will receive his bachelor of arts degree, his major being English.

Gets Law Degree



4-29-29
MISS PORTIA KOUNTZE

Who is the secretary and assistant to the editor of the Square Deal-Boston-Chronicle Publishing Company, received her LL.B. degree from the Portia Law School of Boston this commencement. For three years Miss Kountze has been employed in her present capacity. She was graduated from Medford High School in 1925. She intends to take the bar examinations at the end of the year. Miss Kountze is affiliated with many outstanding organizations.

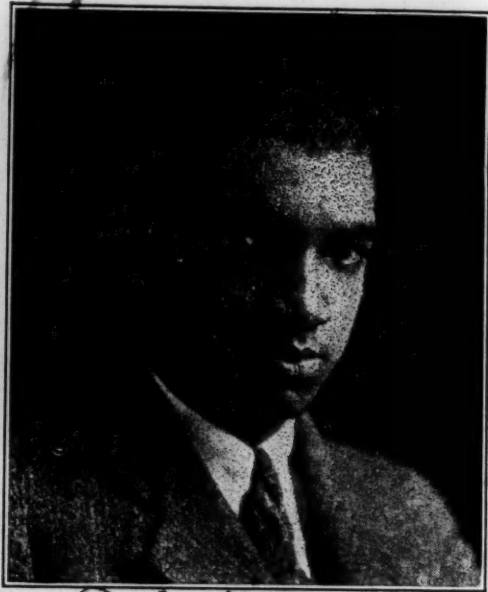
Miss Floyd Wins Sorority Award

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority Presents Sumner Girl \$200 Scholarship

Alfred American
Katherine Hortense Floyd, 4353a Garfield avenue, 17-year-old Sumner High school graduate, was awarded the annual scholarship of the Gamma Omega Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority for 1929 amounting to \$200. A classmate, Miss Edith Corrine Green, was awarded a medal by the sorority for maintaining an average of 90.6 in her studies throughout four years, the highest scholastic standing of any of the graduates of either Sumner High school or Vashon. Miss Althea A. Merchant, Baseline of the local chapter of the sorority, presented both awards at the Sumner High

School graduation exercise Thursday night.
Miss Floyd resides with her aunt Mrs. Lula McClure. Her mother Mrs. Millie Tate Floyd lives in Mississippi. She is the oldest of six children.

WON A CLARK SCHOLARSHIP



MELVIN D. KENNEDY, A. B.
Of Worcester, Mass. Honor Graduate
of Clark University

Every helping friend of the Guardian is by this notice invited and requested to attend the meeting of the Guardian Picnic Committee Wednesday night, 9 o'clock sharp, at 971A Tremont Street, Roxbury, C. S. Winter chairman, Leo W. Gay secretary.

Phi Beta Kappa



WILLIAM HENRY DEAN JR.

Was one of the four juniors elected to Phi Beta Kappa, June 19, at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Dean has throughout the three years attained an A rating in every course, a record unequalled at Bowdoin in the past eight years. Ranking first in scholarship in his class, he received, by vote of trustees, the Almon Goodwin prize of \$60. This is Dean's fifth prize in college, the others being one each for excellence in economics and French, two for excellence in public speaking. He is also student assistant in economics and sociology, and has been a member of the Instrumental Club for the past three years. Dean was the valedictorian of the class of

1926 of the Frederick Douglass High School, Baltimore, Md., where he won the alumni medal and the Alpha Phi Alpha scholarship. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Dean, formerly of Baltimore, now minister of Warren M. E. Church of Pittsburgh.

EIGHTY AND SEVENTY-NINE



ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE, 80

(Photos made especially for the AFRO-AMERICAN by Scurlock)

WASHINGTON—Not twins but almost were. Mr. Archibald Henry Grimke, left, who was eighty years old August 17, and Dr. Francis James Grimke, right, his brother, who will be seventy-nine, November 4. Their closing years of life will be spent as they began it—together.

Behind them are nearly four score years of service to the race and to the nation unequalled in the history of Washington.

Archibald was educated at Lincoln and the Harvard law school; Francis at Lincoln and Princeton theological seminary.

The elder brother edited the Boston Hub, was consul to Santo Domingo (1894-98), president of the Negro American Academy, the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association, and of the Washington branch of the N.A.A.C.P. He is a member of the Authors Club of London and was awarded the 1919 Spingarn medal for distinguished achievement.

Dr. Francis Grimke chose the ministry. He has been in the active pastorate fifty-one years, thirty-seven of them at Fifteenth Street Presbyterian church, Washington. He is an honorary trustee of Howard university, after serving for many years as an active trustee.

During the years, both brothers through tongue and pen, have wielded a noteworthy influence for civic righteousness and the manhood rights of the Negro.

Mr. Archibald Grimke has repeated in many addresses: "We are in the midst of bitter race prejudice. The Democratic party is no more unfriendly than the Republican. The North and the South are in substantial accord."

Dr. Francis J. Grimke, in what he termed his "last quadrennial message to the race," delivered from his pulpit, March 3 last, said: "If we are to fare no better under the Hoover administration than we did under the Coolidge administration, we have very little to hope for."

PHILLY LAD WINS ORATORY CONTEST

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—William J. Harvey, of Philadelphia, was awarded first prize in the final of the national Elk oratorical contest for school children. The prize carries \$500 in cash and a four-year scholarship at the college of the winner's selection.

Other winners were Seaton W. Manning, of Boston, second; Catherine Wiseman, of Detroit, third; Evelyn Hill, of Columbia, S. C., fourth; Dotie Mae Bridgeforth, Athens, Ala., fifth, and Elmer Reese, of St. Louis, sixth.

A total of \$7,000 in cash and scholarships will be divided among the winners.

The contest was staged in the auditorium of the senior high school here and the entire program was broadcast over station WPG. The auditorium was filled to capacity with the delegates from the various



DR. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE, 79

Home from Abroad



MISS ETHEL HARRIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Ethel Harris, head of the department of mathematics in the high schools, who received the fellowship awarded by the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority for a year's study abroad, has returned from the University of Berlin and is spending some time in the New York City before returning to the Capital.

ities. More than five thousand colored school boys and girls participated in the national contest.

PARADE.

New Jersey lodges were given the honor of heading the parade, followed by Morning Star and Columbia lodges, of Washington.

Monumental lodge, of Baltimore was in the third division, followed by other Maryland lodges and temples and finally by the Pride of Baltimore lodge and temple.

Delegates marched from the Panama Islands, Bermuda Island, Cuba, the Honduras, Jamaica, Liberia, Panama and Porto Rico.

Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.
POST-ENQUIRER
OAKLAND, CALIF.

MAY 8 1928

NEGROES IN THE ARTS

Why Not in the Art of Naval Warfare?

THREE Negro boys of Chicago have been nominated by an Illinois congressman for courses in the United States military and naval academies.

That may cause some silly excitement here and there. It shouldn't.

Negro soldiers of the United States and France were among the bravest fighters in the war. Negro army officers have proved their ability many times. But there seems to be more of a prejudice against Negro naval officers. Only three Negroes have ever been admitted to Annapolis; none was allowed to finish the course.

In the arts of music and literature the Negro people of America are doing vital, interesting work. The art of naval warfare is probably not more subtle.

UNION

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAY 10 1929

Facing Race Barriers

In nominating a Negro youth for appointment to West Point and two others of the same race to Annapolis, Representative De Priest of Illinois exercised his prerogative in a gesture which may for the moment appear brave enough but which, whether it proves successful or not, may have its unfortunate consequences.

There is no legal barrier in the way of these young men to prevent them from attending the military or naval academy and neither the Negro Congressman who sponsored them nor the youths themselves who seek the appointments are to be censured for their decision. But

wherever Southerners are there exists a very definite social barrier between the two races and of course the South has its full quota in West Point and Annapolis. The life of the white first year man at Annapolis or West Point is a severe test of his character; it can be imagined what a grueling period the entire four years would be for a Negro youth who succeeded in securing an appointment.

Going even further and assuming that a Negro completes his course and receives his commission—of how little avail it would be. He would never command white troops and his usefulness to the service would be extremely limited. All this may be absolutely unfair and extremely unfortunate, but such are the facts to be faced.

Representative De Priest may feel that in nominating the three Negro youths he is not only doing a service to his own race but is also contributing toward the effort to break down the prejudice which exists against his people. From his point of view his action is logical enough, but considering the racial problem as it exists in this country his effort seems futile one.

LEDGER-DISPATCH

NORFOLK, VA.

MAY 10 1929

NEGROES IN THE ARTS

While there have been occasional appointments of Negroes to cadetships at West Point, but with only one graduate who served as a commissioned officer in the United States Army, none has ever graduated from the Naval

Academy at Annapolis, nor has there been army plan to place him in command of a brigadier of a member of the race there of Negro troops, officered by men of his race.

Consequently, the nomination of a cadet for Time alone will tell whether another Charles West Point and two midshipmen for Annapolis, Young can be developed at West Point or his all three of the race of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, the only Negro in Congress, has attracted widespread attention in the public press and in army and navy circles.

Some convenient way of dropping Negro cadets has always been found at West Point. And Annapolis, if DePriest's nominees qualify, will be confronted with a similar task. The Chicago Congressman, who represents a district the residents of which are 90 per cent of his race, may be making a test and may continue to name youths of his race to the academies until the vacancies are finally filled. What happens thereafter will be between the cadets and the academy authorities, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. It is too bad that this test has to come during an administration that is "Lily White" in the South, through the purging prescribed by President Hoover himself, while in the North and West the Negro vote is a material factor in party success. Theoretically the President is, by law, required to approve all appointments to the service academies, but that is usually a matter of routine, as it will be in these instances.

The only man of his race who rose to high rank in the United States Army was the late Charles Young, who graduated from West Point in the 80's as a second lieutenant of cavalry. He was a native of Kentucky, though appointed from Ohio, and is looked upon as one of the outstanding Negroes in American history. He passed through all the commissioned grades of the service, retaining the respect of superiors and subordinates without a clash during the forty years of his service, and was an officer of great ability, both administrative and military.

Colonel Young's last active service was as lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Cavalry with General Pershing in the Mexican expedition seeking Villa in 1916, and he was retired for abilities incurred in line of duty a year later. He was buried in Arlington Cemetery with full military honors of his rank.

As a captain in the Philippines, he outranked many of the army officers who have since become famous in military affairs, and was made military governor of several provinces in the islands during American occupation. He was a firm disciplinarian and a most unusual character—handling young lieutenants sent from the States to his command in a manner that set them straight on their army careers. Colonel Young was an exceptional man and officer, his colleagues of his active days said, and had he been available for World War duty, it was the

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 4 1929

NEGRO BOY ORATOR WINS JUNIOR FINALS

Town Hall Rings With Cheers
as Harlem Student, 14, Gets
\$100 and a Gold Medal.

HE SPEAKS ON "LIBERTY"

Teachers Laud Modesty and
Ability of Winner—His
Parents See Victory.

GIRL SPEAKER IS SECOND

Three Other Contestants Receive
\$25 Awards—Regional Senior
Contest to Be Held May 17.

Welford Wilson, a negro boy from Harlem, won the New York City junior high schools oratory championship, conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES in connection with the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution, in Town Hall, 113 West Forty-third Street.

When Wilson stepped forward to receive first prize, a gold medal and \$100, for which three girls and two other boys had competed, his classmates from Mount Morris Junior High School 27 jumped from their seats and made the Town Hall ring with their cheers.

Second prize, a gold medal and \$75, was awarded to Charlotte Sturtz, Lake Junior High School 61, the Bronx. Third prize went to Phillis Lockard, Franklin K. Lane Junior High School 85, Brooklyn. Silver medals and \$25 were awarded to each of the other three contestants.

William Grossman, Henry P. O'Neill, Junior High School 64, Manhattan; Isidore Josowitz, Mangin Junior High School 97, Manhattan, and Clara Strothmann, John J. Pershing Junior High School 64, Manhattan.

Supreme Court Justice Thomas T. Crane, chairman of the contest, presented the checks and medals. Beaming with smiles and well toward the front of the audience sat the champion's mother and father. Under the name of Blanche T. Wilson, 43 West 129th Street, his mother, has been engaged in the real estate business since 1925 when she was graduated from Fordham. She will take the bar examination in the fall, she said. Her husband, Welford R. Wilson, works in the General Post Office, and teaches in the evening.

Teacher Praises Winner.

The New York City Junior High School oratorical champion is fourteen years old and an excellent student, Miss C. G. Creighton, one of his teachers, said.

"I'll say he is a wonderful boy in all respects. He is modest and he's a good student," she said.

"He's going ahead, too," one of his other teachers added.

"I am not surprised but I am delighted," Justice Crane said in opening the meeting, "that such a large proportion of this great audience is constituted of the boys and girls of the City of New York—those who in the course of a few years will be the men and women of this great city."

"I am appreciative of the honor conferred upon me of presiding at this interesting occasion. It was several years ago that these oratorical contests were instituted. Year by year they have grown in favor. Year by year it has been more deeply appreciated that they were of untold educational and civic value."

"They have been sponsored and sustained through the patriotic activities of forty different newspapers throughout the United States. In the metropolitan region, including New York City, Long Island, Westchester and twelve counties of northern New Jersey, THE NEW YORK TIMES has sponsored the contest."

"Our country is divided into eight regions. Our region is the metropolitan region. Up to this year pupils in junior high school were asked to compete with older pupils in high school."

"It was recognized, however, that younger pupils might be at a disadvantage on account of age difference in competition with older pupils and it was decided that the junior high schools should not be made to compete with the senior high schools but should compete among themselves for separate prizes."

Champion Speaks First.

Justice Crane announced that the order of speakers had been decided by lot. Wilson was the first speaker, and by winning the championship, shattered a tradition that last speakers stand a better chance. His subject was, "The Constitution, a Guarantee of the Liberty of the Individual."

The second prize winner, Charlotte Sturtz, spoke on the same subject. She was third on the program.

Other speakers and their subjects

were: William Grossman, "Woodrow Wilson and the Constitution"; Isidore Josowitz, "Lincoln and the Constitution"; Phyllis Lockard, "Personalities in the Constitution"; Clara Strothmann, "Origins of the Constitution."

The judges were T. Adrian Curtis, district superintendent P. S. 65, Manhattan; Miss Elizabeth G. Ryan, Washington Irving High School, Manhattan; John B. Schamus, Evan-der Childs High School, the Bronx; Miss Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement, and Dr. Frederick T. Law, Chairman of English, Stuyvesant High School.

Other officials of the contest were Augustus Ludwig, principal, John J. Pershing Junior High School 200, Brooklyn, conductor of orations; Hugh J. Smullen, principal, James K. Paulding Junior High School 51, the Bronx, timekeeper, and William A. Kottman, principal, Mangin Junior High School 97, Manhattan, marshal.

The Junior High School Orchestra, directed by William Pullman, played classical and popular selections. Pupils from other boroughs were brought in special buses.

The contest was the first held for the junior high school oratorical championship. The arrangement by which the juniors competed among themselves was perfected by Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, and Benjamin Veit, district superintendent in charge of junior high schools.

The Winner's Oration.

The prize winning oration follows

Ever since the beginning of the world, the human race has been



Times Wide World Photo.

WELFORD WILSON,

Mount Morris Junior High School Boy, Who Won First Place in Oratory Contest Yesterday.

striving by long and hard experience to organize good and just gov-

ernment. In our study of history we find many different forms of government out of which our own and the government will endeavor to evolve. It was to bring about a satisfactory understanding of the grievance. The third and fourth amendments prevent Congress from quashing in of a newer and broader idea—an idea that gave hope to all future generations—a government of the people by the people and for the people.

The United States is just and democratic. Liberty is the cornerstone of the American nation, insuring to its citizens freedom of speech, freedom of the press, religious freedom and equality of opportunity for all. The government protects the rights of the individual, both as a citizen of his own State and as a citizen of the whole United States. The Constitution guarantees the rights of the individual on land and sea, at home and abroad. It insures liberty, justice, peace, security and happiness.

During the periods of settlement in America, most colonies had forms of government, consisting of charters, granted by the British Government. As a result of the failure of England to carry out her part of the agreement, the Revolutionary War was fought, resulting in absolute freedom of the colonist.

The National Bill of Rights.

Now that they had been released from alien rule, the problem that confronted the leaders of the new-born nation was how to preserve that liberty and how to strengthen their present status as a nation. A critical period now followed. The Article of Confederation under which the country had been governed did not guarantee that liberty of the individual for which they had fought. There was no true union of the colonies and without union there was no strong national government. The rights of the States were held superior to the Federal Government. Free trade between States was impossible. There was no credit, little business and no national law and order. But the Constitutional Convention was held, and after months of heated discussion and spirited debates the great American Constitution was given to the world. Under this Constitution the American citizen enjoys vast privileges. Now our credit is sound. We enjoy national law and order and the rights of the individual are fully guaranteed.

The first ten amendments are called the National Bill of Rights. The provisions of the first eight are concerned with personal rights and may be classified in two divisions: those that prohibit Congress from restricting the rights of the individual, those which protect individuals brought before or on trial in United States courts. The first two amendments make it impossible for Congress to establish a State religion or deny to any one religious freedom. It is impossible to deny freedom of speech and the press and the right to appeal to our government for the redress of a grievance. In order to petition the government, we go to the Su-

preme Court, the Supreme Court City. The three others will represent the public schools of the three suburban districts of Long Island, Westchester and Northern New Jersey, all included in the New York district.

peals to Young Americans. Lest the individuals should not be fully protected by these provisions, the Ninth Amendment says "that a certain list of rights in the Constitution shall not be interpreted to deny or undervalue other rights retained by the people." To prevent the limiting of rights of the State and citizens, the Tenth Amendment declares that "powers not delegated to the government by the Constitution and not prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the people or States respectively." Therefore the Supreme Court with the aid of the Constitution is the defender of States' rights, allowing no State to take undue advantage over another. At the time our Constitution was framed it was the only one in existence in which every citizen was guaranteed a voice in the government. The framers believed that taxation without representation was tyranny. Under our Constitution every one has the wonderful privilege of suffrage, regardless of race, color, religion or sex. Every one has the right to vote for those who are to make the laws which he is to obey. Not only has every individual the privilege of voting, but he also may hold office himself. He himself may become a legislator. Rich or poor, high or low, he may reach the highest place in the government. All are equal before the law. Now the Constitution has passed the experimental stage. It has become a fixture in the American people's mind and a worthy model for other nations to follow. As long as the American Constitution lives, the American nation will live. So let us strive, young Americans, to retain that liberty which our forefathers guaranteed us in the Constitution of the United States of America and to defend and uphold it with all possible resources, even with our lives, if necessary, for a man can die no nobler death than for his country and Constitution, which guarantees him so much.

Regional Finals May 17.

The regional finals in the National Oratorical Contest for pupils of senior schools will be held at Town Hall on the evening of Friday, May 17. There will be eight contestants. Four will represent public schools and one a preparatory school of New York

WELFORD WILSON WINS JUNIOR HI ORATORY CHAMPS Victory In Town Hall Is Greeted By Classmates With Joyous Acclaim

After coming triumphantly through the school, district and Borough trials in the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution, Welford Wilson, 14-year old student in Mount Morris Junior High School, 24, 22 East 128th street, won the New York City Junior High School Oratory Championship at Town Hall on Friday night, May 14.

When he defeated his five competitors, three white girls and two boys from Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn junior high schools. Welford's victory in the all-junior finals" was greeted by his schoolmates with rousing acclaim. When the judges handed down their verdict, pupils from Mount Morris, seated in the audience, jumped to their feet and for several minutes their enthusiastic cheering overwhelmed everything else.

Teachers Praise Welford

He is the son of Welford R. Wilson, of the General Postoffice, and of Mrs. Blanche T. Wilson, who has been engaged in the real estate business since she graduated from Fordham University in 1926. Mrs. Wilson plans to enter upon the practice of law, and will take the bar examinations in the fall. The family lives at 43 West 129th street.

Commenting on Welford's victory, Miss C. G. Creighton, one of his teachers declared him to be an excellent student. "I'll say he is a wonderful boy in all respects. He is modest and a good student," she said, and another teacher chimed in with the remark, "He is going ahead, too."

The first place award was a gold medal and \$100. In winning the right to enter the finals, Welford had also won an additional award of \$50. The second and third places carried, respectively, awards of gold medals and \$75 and \$50. The other three contestants received silver

Justice Crane Presided
Supreme Court Justice Thomas T. Crane presided and presented the awards. He stated that the oratory contests were established several years ago, but that this the first year the "all-junior champion" ship had been awarded. Heretofore, students in junior school have had to compete with older pupils in full-

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Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Wins Honor



THOMAS W. YOUNG

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17.—Signal honor has come to a young college student here in the appointment of Thomas W. Young to the editorial staff of the Ohio State Lantern, student daily at Ohio State University, as managing editor.

Considerable significance has been attached to the announcement because the color bar in the editorial offices of student newspapers in the northern and western universities has been hurdled only once before as far as it is known.

Young is a popular and active student. He came to Ohio State after taking his freshman work at New York University, where he distinguished himself in freshman debating. He is a member of the varsity tennis squad and won his numerals in that sport as a freshman athlete, being runner-up to the frosh championship. A senior in journalism at twenty, Young is

president of the local chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha, a member of that fraternity's noted basketball team, and a talented amateur actor and debater.

He prepared for college at Hampton Institute, Va., where he was outstanding as a student, a debater, an actor, and in inter-class athletics. He was in addition an editor of the Hampton Student and sports reporter for the Hampton Press Service. Although youthful, he has done some notable journalism work, both as a student and as a reporter on the Norfolk Journal and Guide during the summer vacation. He is at present taking a combined course in law and journalism and will receive degrees in both.

Young is the son of Editor and Mrs. P. B. Young of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide. His brother, Bernard, who held a similar post on the Lantern here, graduated in June and is now a member of the Journal and Guide staff.

RESEARCHER



DR. WILLIS J. KING

Professor of Old Testament history at Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta, Ga., has been granted a six months leave of absence by the trustees of the seminary for study and research at Oxford university, England. This research study was made possible by the scholarship grant of the Rosenwald fund. Dr. King is a graduate of Wiley college, Marshall, Tex., with an A.B. degree and of Boston university with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees.

COLORED STUDENT REMAINS MEMBER OF SYRACUSE FRAT

Co-Eds and Faculty Refuse Pi Lambda Theta Demand to Oust Her

Syracuse, N. Y.—Defying efforts of the national organization as well as those of individual members of outside chapters to force them to expel from their roster a colored student whom they initiated two years ago, co-ed members of Pi Lambda Theta, professional pedagogical society of Syracuse University, declared they would rather face expulsion charges than to take the step.

The controversy between the Syracuse chapter and national headquarters was brought to a crux when it was discovered the co-eds had initiated Edythe Dorsey, a colored student, who was graduated with high honors last June.

Individual members, principally from the Southern chapters, have declared they will resign rather than belong to the same society with the colored graduate.

Faculty members joined the Hil co-eds today in declaring the resignation of the fraternity may withdraw from membership, but that they would make no discrimination in members and that they would race or color in selecting their members and that they would never vote the expulsion of Miss Dorsey.

DR. WILLIS J. KING GOES TO ENGLAND ON FELLOWSHIP

Dr. Willis J. King, professor of Old Testament and sociology in Gammon Theological seminary, sails for England January 3, where he will take six months of post-graduate work in Oxford University under a fellowship granted by the Rosenwald Foundation. He is a graduate of Wiley college, Texas, and has been connected with Gammon seminary for 11 years. He has twice been a member of the general conference of his church and has served on many church boards and commissions. In 1922 he was one of the American delegates to the World Student Federation in Peiping China.

SEATTLE NEGRO HEADS DEBATING CLUB OF SCHOOL OF SCHOOL

SEATTLE, Wash.—For the first time the Broadway Debating Association here elected a Negro Marvin F. Gaston, to the office of its presidency. Young Gaston is a senior at Broadway High School who with his partner, Paul A. Olson (white) won the city debating championship, winning four debates, three of which were won by unanimous decisions, last year. Gaston also won a very close second in the statewide oratorical contest.

Mr. Gaston hopes to put over during his administration, the organization of an "Interscholastic Debating Association," which will have power to make rules governing all school debating in the city and ultimately the state. Young Gaston, who is just 18 years of age, is also the president of the Allen Christian Endeavor League of the First A. M. E. Church of this city. He has recently been given the leading role in the Congo episode of the gigantic spectacular "The Golden Bowl," to be staged at the Civic Auditorium soon. In this role Mr. Gaston will portray a young native in the African jungles from his first encounter with missionaries to a modern cultured American youth. Aside from a chorus of 100 voices, about 500 persons will participate in the action of the play. Of this number there will be 100 colored participants.

Genevieve Mitchell, Harriet Beecher Stowe Pupil, Essay Winner

Genevieve Mitchell, a Harriet Beecher Stowe girl, has been awarded first prize in the 1929 prize essay competition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the entire junior high school, located at Edgcombe avenue and 136th street, is rejoicing. The award was for the best 8B essay on "My Use of Spare Time." The fortunate girl is Genevieve Mitchell of the 8B commercial class. Genevieve with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Parris of 215 Edgcombe avenue went down to the Chamber of Commerce Friday, December 13 where she was greeted by Mr. Loree, the president, and presented the sum of \$10. Genevieve is radiantly happy as she speaks of her noteworthy success in this city wide contest. She is also proud that, as a result of hard work most of her compositions are "accepted" by her English teacher, Miss Monaghan. In selecting the winning essay some of the considerations were: appreciation of the significance of the topic; success in making the topic significant to the reader; original and personal presentation; careful planning; effective sequence; adequate presentation of those phases selected—and in addition, matters of form, such as spelling, sentence structure and punctuation. To win was no small accomplishment! H. B. S. is proud of Genevieve! Keep winning!!

Negro Holds High Office In Berlin

Berlin—Friendly, smiling, happy, cultured George Vase, magnificently black, with a fluent command of six languages is the Alpha and Omega in the American Consular General's office in Berlin. He is the first and last person a visitor to the U. S. Embassy sees as his business is that of meeting all callers, finding out what they want and directing them to the proper officials.

Born in Indianapolis, the son of a Cuban mother and American father Vase has experienced a varied and colorful career as soldier, actor, and globe-trotter. He is said to speak German a little better than the average German and English with the South Carolina brogue. Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and French are the other languages he has mastered.

Talladega Professor, Former Houstonian, Is Visiting Father

Robert A. Thornton, head of the department of mathematics and physics at Talladega College, Talladega Ala., is here at the bedside of his father, Frank Thornton, who is ill at Genoa.

Mr. Thornton is a Houston product and graduate of Washington High School. He is one of the six Negroes listed in the American Museum of Science a high honor conferred for scientific achievement. He has been working on his doctorate degree at Chicago University through a fellowship awarded him while a member of the faculty at Johnson C. Smith College of North Carolina.

Added from his educational attainments, Mr. Thornton possesses a rich baritone voice. While here he is the house-guest of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Johnson, 1705 Genoa.

At the Monday noonday luncheon of the Houston Business Men's Club, Mr. Thornton was the principal speaker, emphasizing the need of the Negro embarking more in the economic field.

WORKS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE; WINS PHI BETA KAPPA HONORS

Beloit, Wis., Oct. 30.—Among the seniors Beloit college recently notified of their election to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, and the oldest Greek letter organization in the United States, having been organized in 1776, is Miss Velma Bell colored, a resident of Beloit, and a girl who has largely made her own way through college.

The Beloit chapter of this organization was instituted in 1911 and each year selects the few seniors who have done the best work during undergraduate life. Miss Bell received no less than a grade of B during her entire four years and at the end of three semesters had practically the required amount of grade-points for graduation. She will be graduated in June with almost three times as many grade-points as she will need.

Miss Bell is majoring in sociology and is contemplating going into social service work among members of her own race.

Also among this year's Phi Beta Kappas at Beloit is Leo Kulick, Keokuk, Wis., one of the school's leading athletes.

NEWS CUMBERLAND, MD.

DEC 27 1929

A MEMPHIS INVENTION.

Christmas seems to have run its accustomed course amid general approval, with, for the most part, no decided innovations; but a new use of the holiday is reported from Tennessee. Twenty members of the Engineers' Club of Memphis delivered the club's annual message of thanks to Tom Lee, Negro boatman, who rescued thirty-two persons when the steamboat Norman sank in 1925.

This tribute was a personal one, for among those saved were members of the Engineers' Club itself, and the pleasant ceremony thus appears as a variant of the usual Christmas messages of good cheer on the one hand and charity on the other. Its inspiration was gratitude—an emotion which, be it noted, has no holiday allotted to its expression. Could Santa Claus stand the strain of carrying heartfelt thanks for noble deeds of the past? Possibly he could. If it were the custom for those who have been greatly helped at another's peril to express their gratitude at Christmas, the spirit of the season might perceptibly gain in dignity and meaning.—Baltimore Sun.

Colored Girl Made Clerk in District Court in Nebraska

(Mid-Western Press Bureau)

Omaha, Neb.—Miss Estelle T. Robertson has been appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

Miss Robertson is a graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas. She is the first colored girl ever appointed as a stenographer in this office.

The new clerk will enter upon her duties on Monday, December

"INFORMATION" AT U.S. BERLIN CONSULATE SPEAKS 6 TONGUES

Bachelor of 50 Talks South Carolina English. He Thinks White Americans Have Spoiled France, and England is Anti-Negro.



George Vaze

French have so many colonies and so many colonials who are black. "There are more Negroes in France than in any other European country and one can find something to do in France even in the professions, at times. But France is not what it used to be. Give me Germany."

Beloit College Woman Is Elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

BELOIT, Wis. — Among the seniors at Beloit college recently notified of their election to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, and the oldest Greek letter organization in the United States, having been organized in 1776, is Miss Velma Bell, colored, a resident of Beloit, and a girl who has largely made her own way through college.

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BERLIN. (Afro Bureau)—The first and last person whom a visitor to the American Consul General's office here sees is George Vaze, ex-actor stranded in Germany during the war. His business is that of meeting callers finding out what they want and sending them to the officials whom they want to see. He leaves no doubt in the mind of the visitor as to the race to which he belongs for he is very dark, has pretty white teeth and good clear skin. He speaks German fluently and a little faster than the average native. His English is good and the accent is that of the Charlestonian (Charleston, S. C.). Beside speaking German and English, Vaze speaks four other languages: Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and French. Vaze's mother was Cuban, his dad a Spanish War veteran, and his grandfather a Liberian. When asked his preference as to country, he said, "Germany. If you are clever you can always find a way to make it in Germany. In England, you may be the cleverest man under the sun, but so long as you are a Negro, it is hard to find a means of making money. In France, Americans have about spoiled things for the Negro. Yet, whatever the French people think, they must treat the Negro with a degree of respect and friendliness, for the

BALTIMORE, MD SUN

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Education-1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

OUR NOMINEES TO WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

There are two institutions for military education in the United States—West Point Military Academy in New York state and Annapolis Naval Academy in Maryland. Students attend both from each state, territory, and protectorate of the United States.

A Congressman is permitted to name two candidates who must pass a rigid entrance examination.

Three Negroes have graduated from West Point — Henry O. Flipper in 1877, John H. Alexander in 1887, and Charles Young in 1889. No Negro has graduated from Annapolis. In 1870 three were admitted to the academy but it is claimed the going was too hard and they were forced out. Prejudice at the institutions, as well as the lack of Negro congressmen are reasons advanced for there not being more Negroes in the schools.

Oscar DePriest, recently elected Negro congressman has nominated two Negroes for these institutions.

Speaking of prejudice at these schools The St. Louis American says:

National Geographic
"But it is not color prejudice at Annapolis and West Point. It is a fragrant example animosity against Homo Aframerican, who might be any color from black to white."

June 1929
"One seeing the smartly uniformed cadets or middies on dress parade at the Presidential Inaugural might gasp at beholding a dark brown or swarthy face here and there. They are colored cadets from the Philippines, Siam, Porto Rico or anywhere. From anywhere and anybody but an American Negro. So it is not a mere matter of pigmentation."
Cleveland, Ohio

The East Tennessee News, who also feels that prejudice has played a great part points out

"The fact that not a single Negro has held a position in the Navy in recent years except in the capacity of mess attendant has been the source of much concern on the part of members of the racial group and their welfare organizations. When the news was spread throughout the nation that two young Negro men had been nominated and were eligible for the examination, the eyes of all intelligent persons were focused on them. Enemies of the race who con-

tend that the Negro is inferior were hopeful that the Chicago boys would fail and thereby substantiate their contention. Friends and well wishers, both within and without the group looked on, almost with bated breath, hoping and praying that these representatives would save the day for the Negro race."

The Philadelphia Tribune, reiterating the opinion of the two other journals, writes the following editorial:

"Charles E. Weir, nominated by Congressman Oscar DePriest has passed his entrance examinations to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Not since reconstruction days has a Negro been admitted to the Naval Academy. During that period three were admitted but none finished the course.

"Mr. Weir is an hero. That he will suffer the torments of hell is a foregone conclusion. He knows it. The arrows shot from the bows of prejudiced bigots will be constantly directed at him. Every possible handicap will be placed upon him. His heart will bleed because of ostracism. Every effort will be made to make him quit. He will be a lonely figure. Humiliation and sorrow will be his daily portion."

"However he must sacrifice his feelings. He must smile when he feels like crying. In the face of damnable efforts to make him give up he must stick it out to the bitter end. His personal feelings must be sacrificed in order to achieve victory for those who love him and respect him for his courage in accepting a place which will probably cause him mortification and ordeal."

And we find still another journal indicating prejudice. We quote The St. Luke Herald (Richmond, Va.) editorial "On To West Poit—On To Annapolis" in full:

"One Negro West Pointer was hazed, gagged, and beaten". This is the glaring headline across one of our Negro papers of last week. One of the DePriest appointees was quoted as saying that he did not dare face and front the racial racket in these Navy and War academies.

"Let them gag, haze, and beat every Negro youth sent there, it is the uncompromising duty of Negroes to enter these schools of naval and military instructions. We

represent one-tenth of the population of the United States. the moon may be wanning and waxing in her inconstant We share in all the responsibilities of this Nation. In times moods, but none of these things should move Negroes." of danger and warfare we bear more than our part of the burdens of the Nation.

"And yet, in the highest fields of honor and service we are not granted a representation in keeping with our percentage of the Nation's citizenship. We are cut down in Congressional representation. We are not allowed seats and representation in law-making bodies of the States and the Nation.

"Some Negroes, like all other people, may be fools, but Negroes should stubbornly refuse to be fooled. The lid may be popping off hell, the sun may be hiding in an eclipse

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A SCHOLARSHIP OF \$1,000 has been awarded Miss Arlene Jackson of Kansas City, Kas., by the Julius Rosenwald foundation of Chicago to allow her to finish her education in music at the University of Illinois. Miss Jackson, who began her music at Western university under her brother, R. G. Jackson, has spent five summers at Illinois and her scholarship record there is said to have influenced the award committee.

PROF. BECKHAM GETS PH. D. FROM N. Y. UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK CITY.—New York University conferred its highest degree, the Ph.D., on Albert Sidney Beckham, of New York City, at the close of the summer session, yesterday. Dr. Beckham won his degree in psychology. He is a former professor of psychology, and founder of the Psychological Laboratory at Howard University. His dissertation was "A Study of the Intelligence of Colored Adolescents of Different Social Economic Status in Typical Metropolitan Areas."

The study includes 1,100 children between the ages of 12 and 16. These children are mostly from Washington, Baltimore, and New York City. Much of the material for this study was obtained when Dr. Beckham directed the psychological laboratory at Howard University.

Dr. Beckham has successfully held two New York University fellowships. He is the first of the colored investigators to become a clinical psychologist. His study was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. He holds the bachelor of arts degree from Lincoln University, both the bachelor's and master's degree from the Ohio State University and the Ph.D. from New York University.

Chemist to Head New York Branch of British Firm

With New Post Goes Six Months' Study at Cambridge, England

MILAN, Italy, (By Mail)—Harry S. Keelan, New York chemist, is here after a business trip to England, where he closed a deal to open and head a laboratory in New York.

With the new position goes six months' study at Cambridge, England.

Mr. Keelan, who last week from London to Paris and traveled by train from Paris to Milan, passing through the Swiss and Italian Alps.

His tour, this time, includes Florence, Rome and Naples, where he is taking the ship back to New York.

Mr. Keelan is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Washington, and Harvard University, Cambridge, in 1914.



MRS. JULIA D. NOBLE
Civil Service Clerk who got highest mark in examinations for Senior Clerk.

HEADS ENTIRE LIST IN CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

MRS. NOBLE, IN THE MASS. CIVIL SERVICE HEADS LIST OF 600 IN EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION

Mrs. Julia Noble, for several years now in the registry division of the Mass. Registry of Motor Vehicles, took the examination for senior clerks who desired promotion and higher rating and though there were 600 in all who took the examination, Mrs. Noble came out at the top of the list. This is quite a distinction as only experienced clerks take these examinations.

STOOD HIGH

AT HARVARD

Two young colored students of Greater Boston received high marks in their respective studies at the Harvard Summer School. They are Mr. Edward (Eddie) Black of 11 Almon Court, Malden, and Mr. Frank Slocomb of 68 Fifth Ave., Haverhill, formerly of Washington, D. C. Black received an average of 97% or an A in his course in Economics. Slocomb received 94% or A in his German course. Slocomb stood fifth in his class and Black stood third in his class.

McMillan Settles Down To Learn German

BUEKESBURG, Germany.—K. McMillan, formerly connected with the circulation department of the AFRO-AMERICAN, has settled down in this little German university town for the study of the German language preparatory to matriculating at the university. He is living with a fine old family who are helping him with German while he is instructing one of the younger women in English. With the first group he attended the youth conference at Freiburg Youth from several European countries, including England, Russia, Poland, and from Asia and North America, discussed the question "Imperialism and Colonization."

Education - 1929

Carnegie Award.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Carnegie Commission Awards 26 Medals In Cases of Heroism

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 24.—(AP)—The Carnegie hero fund commission, in session here late Wednesday, recognized 26 acts of heroism, awarding two silver and 24 bronze medals. Nine of the heroes lost their lives and to the dependents of five, pensions aggregating \$3,600 were granted. In one case \$1,600 was awarded for educational purposes. Other money awards included \$9,600 for educational purposes and \$7,000 for other worthy purposes.

Six of the heroic deeds were performed by girls and women.

The nine heroes who died trying to rescue others were:

Semko Swaczuk, of Sydney, N. S.; Roland M. Roberts, of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada; Edward M. Burke, of Colorado Springs, Col.; J. Robert McCleery, of New Castle, Ind.; Ida Maye Ross, of Thompson Falls, Mont.; J. Alvin Brown, of Beach Haven, N. J.; Frank T. Johns, of Portland, Ore.; J. Leslie Morton, of White Salmon, Wash., and Clifford S. Irey, of Prindle, Wash.

Frank T. Johns, of Portland, Ore., was a candidate for president of the United States on the socialist-labor ticket.

HEROISM AWARDS.

When or if crime news, reports of political trickery and graft, and unpleasant and disquieting intelligences in general almost persuade one to feel the world is a sordid sort of place, after all, it is a distinct relief to read that the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has just awarded twenty-six medals for heroism. In nine of the instances on record and recognized by the commission the heroes lost their lives, and more than that no man or woman may do. The commission granted pensions to the families of those who gave their all to save others, it awarded funds to be devoted to the education of certain of the younger heroes in question, and it provided funds for other worthy purposes. More than that, however, is the fact that it has given us another demonstration of how frequently men and women are actuated by the highest and best of their emotions. It is a reminder that we need every now and then.

Carnegie Medal Awarded to Dead Philadelphia Hero

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 3.—The name of William McConnell, 33, of Philadelphia, who died last year while he went to the aid of a girl who was among the names of the heroes recognized by the Carnegie hero fund commission at its spring session here last week. McConnell's late son, a boy, won a bronze medal together with him.

NEGRO BOY SCOUT RECEIVES CARNEGIE MEDAL FOR RESCUE

Sandusky, Ohio, Lad Saved Child From Death In Icy Waters—Other Scout News

THE Bronze Medal of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and an award of \$1,600 to be used for educational purposes have recently been presented to Sherman Potter, 13, a negro Boy Scout of Sandusky, Ohio, for his heroic rescue of a drowning boy who broke through the ice on Sandusky Bay while skating, according to a report from the national offices of the Boy Scouts of America in New York. The Scout was awarded the Gold Honor Medal of the Boy Scouts of America soon after the rescue. The Carnegie Hero Award is a further tribute to his bravery.

Reports of the rescue state that Omar Meyer Jr., 10, broke through the ice on a cold December day while skating on Sandusky Bay. Scout Potter, who was also skating, started to crawl across the ice to the boy's assistance, when the ice broke and he fell into the freezing water. The negro Scout, despite the fact that he was wearing ice skates and an overcoat, plunged on to the rescue of the boy, and, grasping him by the clothing, he broke his way through the thin ice until he found a place where the ice would hold his weight. Then, climbing out, he dragged the boy to safety.

Records from the national offices of the Boy Scouts of America state that, due to the extreme coldness of the water and the handicap of heavy clothing, shoes and skates, Scout Potter made the rescue at great risk to his own life. The rescue is regarded as one of the most praise-worthy in the history of the Boy Scout movement. The report states that Scout Potter demonstrated exceptional courage and a thorough

knowledge of Scout training in the manner in which the rescue was made.

Another Medal for Heroism.

The President's Medal of the National Safety Council, highest award that that organization can offer to those who risk their own lives to save the lives of others, has been awarded to Scout Orlo Cummings of Eugene, Ore. The presentation of the medal was made by Governor Patterson. The Scout saved the life of 15-month-old Mildred Domashofsky of Wendling, Ore., several months ago, diving into eight feet of water in a fast-running mill pond and recovering the child after it was thought she was drowned.

New Scout Aviation Club.

Under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of Benton Harbor, Mich., an aviation club for boys has been started in that city. Twenty-five boys were in attendance at the first meeting. The group is working under the instruction of Warren Rutter, an assistant Scoutmaster, and is open to all boys from 10 to 15 years of age. The boys will be taught the principles of aviation and will be instructed in the making of miniature and model planes.

Scout Service Patrols.

Emergency patrols of Boy Scouts have been organized in Dallas, Texas, and are prepared for a variety of services in time of need. The purpose of the patrol is to furnish trained Scouts to serve at a moment's notice in any emergency. Each Scout has received thorough instruction in one or more of a num-

ber of major subjects, which include first aid to the injured, fire-fighting and panic prevention, life-saving signaling and traffic direction. Already the Dallas Scouts have responded to several grass-fire calls. The Scouts are also giving service as auxiliary traffic policemen, working at school and grade crossings.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 12 1929

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HERO DROWNED MEDAL AWARD GOES TO WIDOW

Carnegie Hero Fund Recognizes Life-Saving Efforts Of Prof. L. P. Collins

Tallahassee, Fla.—In recognition of the heroism of the late Prof. Lynn P. Collins, who lost his life last year in the attempt to save a woman from drowning, bronze medal has been awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to his widow, a teacher at Florida A & M College in this city. This was one of four medals awarded to Floridians, out of a total of fifty-one awards made by the Commission at its recent meeting in Baltimore, Md. Prof. Collins, then a teacher at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, lost his life at Iowa City on July 4, 1928 in attempting to save Mrs. C. K. Reed from drowning in the Iowa River. Overcome by her struggles Collins was unable to make the shore and both went down.

Local Negress Given Medal

Bravery of Spouse Recognized By Carnegie Fund in Making Presentation

(Tallahassee Daily Democrat) A bronze medal has been awarded to the widow of Lynn P. Collins, 25, negro, who is at present a teacher at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, by the Carnegie Hero fund commission. Collins lost his life last year in an attempt to save a woman from drowning at Iowa City.

This was one of the four medals which were awarded to Floridians. Fifty-one cases of heroism were recognized by the commission at their fall meeting.

Collins, who was a teacher at Bishop college at Marshall, Texas was studying at Iowa city when the fatal incident occurred.

He attempted to save Clyde K Reed, 36, a negress, at a fourth of July celebration last year. While floating on a submerged barrel in the Iowa river the woman drifted into deep water. Collins swam a few feet to her and tried to carry her to the bar but both were carried away by the current. After supporting her a few minutes Collins was overcome by her struggling and both went down.

CARNEGIE HERO MEDAL AWARDED ROBERT L. POPE FOR BRAVERY IN DESPERATE GUN BATTLE BETWEEN TWO DEPUTIES AND TWO CONVICTS

Many of our readers still recall the account of the brave action of Robert L. Pope, elevator operator in the county jail, whose quick thinking and daring saved the lives of two deputy sheriffs, himself and two other occupants of the car, when Hawkins and Hayes, Folsom convicts, made their mad dash for liberty.

It was Pope's presence of mind and great courage which thwarted the plan of escape. Instead of obeying the command of the convicts who armed with a magazine revolver started shooting with the command Pope whirled from his lever and grabbed the man with the gun, giving the deputies, though wounded, an opportunity to return the fire, which caused Hawkins' death. The following letter is explanatory in itself:

November 1, 1929.

Mr. Robert L. Pope,
1615 1/2 Griffith Avenue,
Los Angeles, California.
My Dear Sir:—

Through the courtesy of Mr. A. Perry Harris of 918 Black Building 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles the attention of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission has been called to an act performed by you, by which on January 21, 1929, you rescued Thomas J. Higgins and Ames R. Jones from a homicidal assault, at Los Angeles, California. Your case after a thorough investigation was considered at a meeting of the commission held this afternoon, and I have much pleasure in informing you that in recognition of your heroism on that occasion the commission awarded you a bronze medal and the sum of \$1,000 to be paid as needed for a worthy purpose to be approved by the Executive Committee.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly advise me without delay, by a letter

bearing your own signature, whether or not you wish to accept the Commission's awards. If your reply is affirmative, the medal will be ordered and will be forwarded to you as soon as it has been received from the manufacturers, and the money will be held for you until it is needed for the purpose which will later be decided by the Executive Committee.

Yours very truly,

F. M. WILMOT Manager.

Education - 1929

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Mordecai Johnson, Howard University President, Awarded Spingarn Medal

Presentation to Be Made at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the N. A. A. C. P. at Cleveland in July—Became President Two Years Ago

Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, first Negro president of Howard University in Washington, D. C., leading Negro university of America, has been awarded the fifteenth Spingarn Medal for 1928, according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue.

The award goes to Mr. Johnson for his successful administration as first Negro president of the leading Negro university in America, and for his achievement during the last year of obtaining legislation by which Howard University becomes a recognized institution of the Government of the United States.

The medal will be presented to Mr. Johnson on the night of July 2, at the twentieth annual conference in Cleveland of the association. The presentation will be made by Charles F. Thwing, president-emeritus of Western Reserve University.

Dr. Johnson is one of the leading ministers of the Baptist denomination. He was born in 1890 in Henry County, Tenn., was educated at Morehouse College and the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary. He was a graduate student at Harvard University, obtaining the degree of doctor of divinity at Howard University in 1923. Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected president of Howard University, the first of his race to hold this office, on June 20, 1926.

The members of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee are: Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis. All were present except Col. Roosevelt, who is in Asia.

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

MAY 29 1929

Negro College Head Wins Spingarn Medal

Mordecai Wyatt Johnson first Negro president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., outstanding Negro university in America, has been awarded the fifteenth Spingarn Medal for 1928, it was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 5th Ave.

The award goes to Mr. Johnson for his successful administration as first Negro president of the Negro university and for his achievement during the last year in obtaining legislation by which Howard University becomes a recognized institution of the United States.

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Spingarn Medal

The Spingarn Medal Award

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, first Negro president of Howard university, has been named as the winner of the 1928 Spingarn medal for "his successful term as president and because he was able to obtain favorable legislative action for Howard university."

With all due respect to Dr. Johnson's natural brilliance and ability and what he did last year, it seems to us that 1928 was an off year for outstanding individual Negro achievement. The award is given yearly to the Negro who performs the most outstanding act beneficial to the race. Oscar De Priest was the leading figure of 1928, but he was elected congressman by the black voters of Chicago and his accomplishment was cooperative.

As far as Dr. Johnson's "successful term as president" of Howard university is concerned, there was nothing in that meriting a medal. The institution merely went along at a normal rate as it would have done had any capable executive been in command. A reward on that basis suggests that a Negro is incapable of administering the affairs of an important college and when he does it successfully it is such a surprise to the world and so great an achievement that he must needs be presented with a medal in recognition of the unusual accomplishment.

The old fight for appropriations for Howard university came up last year as it does annually and will probably do this year. It was eventually settled as it has been in the past and will probably be this year if it comes up.

But, as we said before, 1928 was woefully lacking in individual achievement meriting unquestionably a medal. Lionel Licorish, the little West Indian hero of the Vestris disaster, had the chance to do more good-will work than any Negro of the year, but he was not a U. S. citizen. You might pick out a handful of others who did things, but it is very doubtful if any of them, including Dr. Johnson, merited the Spingarn medal.

The year 1929 should be fruitful. It seems apparent that Oscar De Priest, by virtue of his position, will be a strong candidate. We predict that several others will make strong races.

We realize that there has never been an awardee of the Spingarn medal yet who received the unanimous approval of the leaders. But in past years there was not so much room for doubt. It would probably be advisable to withhold the medal in years like 1928 and award it only in those twelve month periods when a leader has accomplished real and outstanding good.

HOWARD U. HEAD
GIVEN SPINGARN
MEDAL FOR 1928

Mordecai Johnson Is Lauded
For Part In Getting Right
Howard Legislation

New York City—Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, first Negro president of Howard university in Washington, D.

C., leading Negro university of America, has been awarded the fifteenth Spingarn Medal for 1928, according to announcement today by the N. A. C. P.

The award goes to Mr. Johnson for his successful administration as first Negro president of the leading Negro university of America; and for his achievement, during the last year, of obtaining legislation by which Howard university becomes a recognized institution of the government of the United States.

The Spingarn medal which goes annually to a colored American for conspicuous achievement in some honorable field of human endeavor, will be presented to Mr. Johnson on the night of July 2, at the 20th annual conference in Cleveland, of the National association of the Advancement of Colored People. The presentation will be made by Charles F. Thwing, president-emeritus of Western Reserve university.

Mr. Johnson is one of the leading ministers of the Baptist denomination and is known as one of the most powerful and compelling orators in the country.

He was born in 1890, in Henry county, Tennessee, was educated at Morehouse college and the university of Chicago, and was graduated from the Rochester Theological seminary. He was a graduate student at Harvard university, obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Howard university in 1923. Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected president of Howard university, the first of his race to hold this office on June 20, 1926.

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All were present except Col. Roosevelt who is in Asia.

The Spingarn Medal

The award of the 1928 Spingarn Medal to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University struck a popular chord.

This time last year the award committee was deluged with protests because of its selection of Mr. James W. Chesnutt, novelist, whose best work was done nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Selection of either Dr. Kelly Miller or Dr. R. R. Moton, each of whom was nominated by a number of friends this year, was probably passed over for this same reason. Dr. Moton, however, has an advantageous start for the 1929 award by reason of the publication of his striking new book, "What the Negro Thinks," soon to enter its second edition.

To date, there have appeared but two public criticisms of the committee's choice of Dr. Johnson. They came from Mr. Norman McGhee of Cleveland and Mr. George S. Schuyler of Pittsburgh. Both declared that they saw nothing superior in the work of the Howard educator. Mr. McGhee nominated Miss Jane Hunter, under whose direction an \$800,000 home for working girls was completed in Cleveland last year.

Dr. Johnson is not only the first Negro president of Howard, but he is the first president able to secure the recognition of Howard as a government-supported institution.

His administration has secured the interest and cooperation of private philanthropy for the first time. Plans approved by the government and these agencies, as yet not made public, contemplate an institution on a scale hitherto only dreamed of. Eleven Howard teachers have been assured means for advanced study for the doctor's degree by 1931.

In addition to this, Dr. Johnson—to use the words of Mr. S. S. Booker—"has interpreted a new point of view for America. He has generated new hope in the rising generation through his forceful messages before all races. He has been a daring outspoken champion for righteousness, and his reception by young America is the most hopeful sign today."

Education - 1929

JOURNAL
HAMILTON, O. AUG 24 1929

SCHOOLS IN TEXAS MAKE NEW RECORD

2,500 Teachers Attend Summer Courses

Prairie View, Tex.—The bureau of research of Prairie View State college under the direction of Dean Harry W. Greene has just gathered some rather interesting data on the summer schools conducted in colleges in Texas and will publish this material in the form of a report on the summer schools in colleges in the Prairie View Studies in Negro Education, to appear during the autumn quarter. The report first brings out the great educational significance of the summer school as an agency for the professional advancement of teachers.

There was in Texas in 1928 a total of 25,319 students representing an aggregation in all courses. Texas stood second to New York. The latter ranked all the states in the country with 40,103. There were 409,341 enrolled in all courses in the United States in 1928. Of the total number of teachers enrolled in New York in 1928, 29.6 per cent were enrolled in total number in Texas 47.04 took courses in education, while of the courses in education.

Of the 29 summer schools conducted in Texas in 1928, 10 or a little more than one-third, were operated for our teachers. Twenty-five hundred teachers, or nearly one-tenth of the total number for both races, were enrolled in our colleges. During the present summer with four institutions failing to report, 2,397 teachers were enrolled in seven colleges.

TEXAS RANKS FIRST FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS

If we conservatively estimate the enrollment of the non-reporting institutions to be 240 the figures for the present summer school enrollment may be set down as 2,624 teachers in the Texas colleges. Texas ranks first as to enrollment of summer schools students and regular session students. There are no available data on the number of teachers who studied outside the state. It is safe to say that the number is relatively small.

Another interesting fact which the bureau reports is that over 50 per cent of the total enrollment of summer school teachers in schools is found in one institution. All but one of the institutions co-operating with the study report that matriculation fees are the sole source of their income. There are probably three col-

leges that receive a small sum ranging between \$300 and \$500 from the general education board of New York. This means that teachers' salary in at least three-fourths of the school is inadequate and uncertain. There were 170 members of the teaching staff of the seven institutions furnishing data for the study.

Alexandria, La., Town Talk
Saturday, June 15, 1929

Normal School for Negro Teachers To Be Held

A summer normal school for negro teachers, will open in the Peabody negro school, in South Alexandria, on Monday, June 17. It will be in session for six weeks, six days per week. The instructors in the school are: J. B. Lafargue, Alexandria, conductor; A. J. Jackson, St. Joseph; Anderson Cheatham, Alexandria; Carrie L. McDowell, New Orleans; E. Blanche Grayson, Monroe; Louise Lee, Alexandria. The school is operated jointly by the State and the parish school board.

The first faculty meeting was held this morning at 9 o'clock at the Peabody school, where plans were made for the work Monday morning.

The operation of this school enables the parish school board to employ trained home teachers instead of getting them from other States. The school will be made up largely of teachers from Rapides parish, but will also be attended by others from adjoining parishes.

Florida A. & M. Summer School Is on Increase

Tallahassee, Fla.—The summer school enrollment of the Florida A. and M. college is constantly increasing. During the past four years it has increased in successive years from 123, in 1925, to 310, 327 and 363 in three years up to the present summer when all records were surpassed with the final enrollment of 435.

This record enrollment is dispersed throughout 63 counties in the state. The administrator of the institution, J. R. E. Lee, is being praised for the best summer session in the history of the institution.

RECORD COLUMBIA, S. C.

JUL 16 1929

In 1928 in nine summer schools for 2,336 white teachers were enrolled. In eight summer schools for Negroes 1,895 teachers were enrolled. Adding to these the white and colored teachers of this State enrolled in summer school of other States a total of 4,575 for both races were enrolled for the year 1928.

The Colored Chautauqua

This week witnessed the progress of the Colored Community chautauqua at the Butler county fair grounds. This chautauqua has taken a distinct place in the social life of THE AFRICAN RACE as it has found its home in Hamilton. The sessions were inspiring and gave to the colored people of Hamilton the opportunity for self-expression seldom their privilege. The negro is a part of every community and has a definite place in all community life. Those movements which have for their purpose the betterment of the race, the elevation of the individual to a higher level of thinking and living are worthy of commendation.

Education - 1929

State Normal Schools.

**STATE NORMAL TO BE
FOUR YEAR TEACHERS'
COLLEGE**

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 8.—“The Alabama State Teachers' College at Montgomery” is the new name of the erstwhile State Normal School located here at Montgomery which will offer the third year of its new four-year college curricula during the coming 1929-30 school year. As a result of an extensive teacher-training survey made in Alabama last year, the State Board of Education at its annual June meeting authorized the Class A Normal Schools to become four-year teachers' colleges as rapidly as they could achieve the standards set down by the American Association of Teachers' Colleges. The institution here at Montgomery with its college enrollment of 268 for the past year and with its well qualified faculty under the leadership of President H. Councill Trenholm will embark on this four-year program in September.

The curricula being announced in the attractive new catalogue just now ready for distribution include four two-year differentiated curricula for persons preparing to teach the elementary grades, the junior high school classes in science and mathematics, the junior high school classes in English and social science and the regular junior high school and senior high school classes in home economics, respectively. These curricula have all been revised so as to minister most effectively to the needs of prospective Alabama teachers as well as to be in line with the curricula experience of the most representative teacher-training institutions. The new senior college or four-year curricula are three in number and correspond with the first three named curricula provided on a two-year basis. Persons electing to work for their degree at Alabama State will have the opportunity to get that thorough grounding in the fundamental academic fields which is requisite to success as a teacher on the elementary or high school level. At least fifteen recent junior college graduates have already indicated that they will return in September to begin their senior college classes.

Education 1929
State Normal Schools.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JAN 11 1929
**E. E. SMITH ONE OF
N. C.'S BEST KNOWN
NEGRO EDUCATORS**

One of the best known negro educators in the State is E. E. Smith, president of the State Normal School, located at Fayetteville. For forty-five years he has been actively identified with the progress of this school, which is one of the oldest and best-known in the State. The school entered its fifty-first season this year. For forty-five years Doctor Smith was principal of this school, and for the last two years has been president and business manager.

It was with great difficulty that Doctor Smith managed his school through the early years of its existence. Very few of the people of his race could afford to go to college, but Doctor Smith preserved in his determination to contribute his part toward the education of the Negro race in North Carolina. Today his ambition has been realized, and the State Normal School stands out as a monument to his untiring energies and efforts, his years of sacrifice and toll, and to his monetary investments, investments which, during the early years, resulted in losses. There are three frame buildings and seven brick buildings. A strong faculty of 22 is employed to instruct the 512 students enrolled. Most of these are trained for positions in the negro schools of North Carolina, and in 1927, 97 young negro men and women were graduated.

Aided By Wife

Doctor Smith's wife aids him in the business affairs of the college, being registrar and buying agent. The other members of the administration are J. W. Seabrook, dean; Lula May McKoy, budget officer; and Mamie W. Campbell, librarian. Doctor Smith himself is well-qualified for his position. He attended Shaw University, getting his A.B. in 1878, his A.M. in 1883, and his Ph.D. in 1893. He has also held many important positions, including United States Minister and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia, 1888; President of N. C. Teachers Association,

1894; Adjutant Third North Carolina Volunteer Regiment, 1898; Major of Fourth Battalion State Guards, appointed by Governor Thomas J. Jarvis, 1878; trustee, Shaw University, 1925; principal Fayetteville State Normal School, 1883.

More than 7,000 students have been enrolled in the State Normal School and about 60 per cent of these have taught in the public schools of the State. The school was established in 1877, and during the first twenty-five years of its existence was operated on Gillespie Street in the city of Fayetteville, occupying only three rooms in the upper story of what is known as the Howard School Building, and employing a principal and two assistants.

Covers 50 Acres

The annual appropriation to the school from the State during these early years was very small. In 1902 it was moved from Gillespie Street to Ashley Heights, a place situated about a mile west of its first home. After spending four years on the Heights it was moved back into Fayetteville and spent two years in a rented hall on Worth Street. During 1907 50 acres of valuable land lying just outside the western limits of the city were purchased by Doctor Smith as a permanent home for the school. The first of the seven spacious brick buildings which now dot the campus was erected and occupied in September of 1908.

The school now has excellent equipment for the convenience of negro boys and girls who come here to secure an education. It maintains a library which is in charge of a full-time trained librarian and contains books adapted to the needs of the various departments. There are now more than 2,500 volumes, together with a fine assortment of general and professional magazines and periodicals.

Supervisors of Rural Schools.

FEDERAL BOARD
PLANS NAMING
WHITE 'SOOPER'

First Excuse Is Colored Woman Would Prove Embarrassing At Meetings

98 DIXIE CENTERS
TO BE SUPERVISED

Afro-American
Later Reason Given Is That
2-16-29
Supervisor Must Handle
Baltimore
Whites Too *one*.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A plan by the Federal Board of Vocational Education to appoint a white supervisor in charge of Smith-Hughes work in Home Economics in Negro Schools, was unearthed here Saturday.

The Vocational Educational bill, passed by both Senate and House providing \$500,000 additional funds for extension of the vocational education program into other rural communities, will make necessary the appointment of four new supervisors, one of whom will be assigned to the supervision of Negro Schools.

It was definitely stated that she would be white. Questioning as to the reason for this specification elicited the information that a colored woman would not be considered since she would have to attend conferences of the supervisors, which would be objectionable to some.

Must Be White

Later, evidently alarmed at the seriousness of the disclosure, repeated telephone calls were made to the reporter, in an effort to modify the statements.

In the course of an hour, it apparently developed, that the present organization would not make it possible for a supervisor to devote her

entire time to work as at first stated. Naturally, then, since her assignment might include several white schools, she must, "of course," be white.

This was given, finally, as the "real reason."

According to reports from the Board, the number of vocational schools or centers in which Negro girls and women are trained in home economics, has increased 476 per cent. in the past ten years; the total enrollment has increased 664 per cent., and the total number of teachers, 605 per cent., while the amount of Federal funds expended has increased only 300 per cent.

98 Colored Centers

The total number of schools of centers is given as 98, with an enrollment of 5,373. The amount given in reimbursement of the States from Federal funds, under the Federal act is noted as \$10,510.75 and the teachers as numbering 141.

These 98 schools are located as follows: Alabama, 7 evening schools with 20 teachers; Arkansas, 1 all day school, with 3 teachers; Florida, 2 evening and 2 all-day schools, with 6 teachers; Georgia, 10 evening and 2 all-day schools with 16 teachers; Louisiana, 15 all-day schools, with 15 teachers; Mississippi, 3 all-day schools, with 3 teachers; Missouri, 4 all-day schools, with 3 teachers; North Carolina, 2 evening schools, with 3 teachers; Oklahoma, 11 evening schools, with 37 teachers (probably several are for Indians); South Carolina, 3 evening schools, with 3 teachers; Tennessee, 27 evening schools, with 7 teachers; Texas, 5 evening schools, with 10 teachers; Virginia, 2 evening and 1 all-day school, with 2 teachers; and West Virginia, 1 all-day school, with 2 teachers.

Colored Schools Robbed

The percentage of Federal funds expended in vocational agricultural schools for Negroes in 1927 ranged from seven-tenths per cent. in Missouri to 26 per cent. in Louisiana, while the percentage of Negro rural population, according to the 1920 census, ran from 2.4 per cent. in Missouri to 54 per cent. in Mississippi, according to a table showing Federal money expended for salaries in vocational agricultural schools for Negroes.

Education - 1929

Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.
Prof. F. R. Franklin
New Ga. Field Agent

Fort Valley, Ga., Nov. 22.—Prof. F. R. Lampkin, who is a graduate of Georgia State college and Boston university, has accepted the field agency of Georgia teachers at the Education association, H. A. Hunt, president. 11-23-29

Prof. Lampkin is a former teacher of Georgia State college and principal of Americus institute. Promoting the Rosenwald school building program is an important part of his work and he will leave for Chicago soon for a conference with Mr. Rosenwald.

Georgia

Education - 1929

Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.
Williamsburg, Ky., Republican
Saturday, December 14, 1929

PROF. J. A. BOND GETS
IMPORTANT POSITION

Washington, Dec.—Prof. James A. Bond, foremost colored educator of Kentucky, was today appointed to one of the most important positions ever held by a colored man in the Federal Service. This announcement was made by Congressman John M. Robison, who has been instrumental in securing the position.

The educator will assume his duties shortly in the Department of Interior as Specialist in Negro Education, a newly created post in that department. Among his many duties will be that of making surveys, studies and reports and assume a helpful leadership in the direction of the colored children in the United States.

Commenting on the appointment Congressman Robison said today: "No colored man in Kentucky has ever held an important position in the Federal Service. I consider this the most important office in service and benefit to the colored people of the nation ever held by any colored man or woman. This action taken in behalf of Prof. Bond is very pleasing to me as I have been very anxious to see the colored people of Kentucky receive substantial recognition at the hands of the President's administration."

Prof. Bond for many years has been identified with the State Colored Normal and Industrial College at Frankfort. He is the son of the late Prof. Henry Bond, of Williamsburg, who was one of the leading colored educators and attorneys in the state.

Corbin, Ky., Times-Tribune
Friday, December 13, 1929

KENTUCKY NEGRO

GIVEN APPOINTMENT

(Congressional Press Service)
Washington, Dec. 14. Prof. A. Bond, foremost colored educator of Kentucky, was today appointed to one of the most important positions ever held by a colored man in the Federal Service. This announcement was made by Congressman John M. Robinson, who has been instrumental in securing the position.

Kentucky

Supervisors, State of Rural Schools.

TIMES

Columbia Times Rockwood, Tenn.
News Jan 16, 1929

TANNER HONORED.

The promotion of Prof. Dudley S. Tanner, who has been named state agent of negro education by P. L. Harned, state commissioner of education, is a well merited one, as his record for seven years as head of the Mt. Pleasant city schools abundantly proved. Maury countians, and the people of Mt. Pleasant especially, regret that the promotion takes him away from this section, and yet rejoice that such a deserved honor has come to him.

From all accounts, the people of Mt. Pleasant may well be gratified at the selection of Prof. Frank E. Bass as his successor. The new city superintendent comes highly recommended, both from the Kittrell High school and the Centreville institution which he has headed during the present term, and will be expected to carry on with the good work at Mt. Pleasant so ably started by Superintendent Tanner.

JAN 17 1929

PROF. TANNER APPOINTED NEGRO EDUCATION AGENT

Is Member of State Board of Education, And
Has Made High Record With Mt.
Pleasant School System

The following account of the promotion of a Rockwood man to an important post in the State department of education is taken from the Columbia Daily Herald:

"The appointment of Prof. Dudley S. Tanner, of Mt. Pleasant, as successor to O. H. Bernard as state agent for negro education, was announced by the state commissioner of education, P. L. Harned.

"The appointment is effective January 15. Prof. Tanner will continue as a member of the state board of education, his new position not interfering with the duties of that office.

"Regret that he will have to resign his duties as superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant city schools was mingled with the pride felt by the citizens of this section on learning of the fact that Prof. D. S. Tanner has been appointed state agent for negro education.

"Prof. Tanner has been superintendent of the city schools of Mt. Pleasant for the past seven years, during which time he has made a

fine record. The schools have grown rapidly during his term, new and more modern methods have been put in force, and patrons and pupils alike have been highly pleased with his administration of affairs.

"Prof. Tanner announced today to a correspondent of The Herald that he will leave Tuesday to assume his new duties. Announcement regarding his successor as superintendent of Mt. Pleasant will likely be made Saturday.

"Prof. Tanner, who is a member of the state board of education and is widely known as an educator, is a native of Rockwood, Tennessee, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Tanner. He holds an A. B. degree from Carson-Newman College and the degree of M. A. from Peabody College at Nashville, and is president of the alumni organization of that institution.

He has been active for the past seven years not only in school affairs, but in all civic movements in Mt. Pleasant, and the people here regret exceedingly that his promotion takes him from this city."

(From

20 States Represented At Negro Teacher Meet

Pre-Convention Conference Draws Near 200; Public Session Tonight Opens National Session Here

With a scheduled pre-convention night. Most sectional meetings will conference this afternoon having been held at Jackson College, al- drawn 205 registrants from 20 states though some will be at Campbell by noon, leaders predicted one of college. Jackson college is head- the greatest nation-wide confer- quarters for the convention.

ences of educators of the colored race in history in the 26th annual convention of the National Asso- ciation of Teachers in Colored Schools, which opens in Jackson to- night to continue through Friday.

Nearly 300 presidents of colleges, superintendents of colored schools or school departments of states and members of the national executive committee were expected for the pre-convention conference during the afternoon when policies and aims of the meeting are to be dis- cussed and outlined. During the convention, one major aim will be to interest white educators and the white people generally in educa- tion of the colored race, leaders said this morning.

Tonight's opening session will be held at the Municipal Auditorium when civic and educational leaders will address the meeting. J. H. Moseley, president of the Missis- sippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, will call the ses- sion to order and W. W. Blackburn, executive secretary of the Missis- sippi association. After singing of the Negro national anthem and music by the Central M. E. church choir, Supt. W. F. Bond, of the state department of education, and Mayor Walter A. Scott of Jackson, will extend greetings to the con- vention. Governor Theo G. Bilbo or a representative, will extend greetings for the state. Responses will be made by negro education leaders and President John W. Davis, of West Virginia, will make his annual address.

Departmental and sectional meet- ings will be held each morning and afternoon, beginning Wednesday, with general sessions scheduled at

"Training Teachers for Rural lege Program—Fundamentals in Schools." P. S. Bowles, Alcorn, Building Academic Efficiency"—H. Mississippi. O. Sargent. Discussion by Profes- sor P. S. Bowles, Alcorn College.

"Training Teachers for Elemen- tary Teaching Positions in Rural Schools," Professor Cornelius King, Baton Rouge, La.

"Making the Rural School Effi- cient in the Economic Life of the Child," Principal J. E. Johnson, Prentiss Normal and Industrial In- stitute, Prentiss, Miss.

"How May the School Improve the Rural Home and Community Life?" Principal L. T. Ellis, Jones County Training School, Summer- land, Miss.

Thursday
"The Greatest Needs in Rural Communities: How May They Be Supplied?" Principal William H. Holtzclaw, Utica Normal and In- dustrial Institute, Utica Institute, Miss.; Principal R. U. Clark, Aca- dia Parish Training School, Main, La.

"The Influence of the Jeanes Supervisor in Building Up Com- munity Activities," W. Wilber Weeks, Mobile, Ala.

"The Significance of Agricultural and Industrial Training in the State Program of Negro Educa- tion, Washington, D. C.

Friday
"Classroom Supervision in Rural Schools," Mary Foster McDavid, State Jeanes Supervisor, Montgom- ery, Ala.

"The Place of the Rural High School in the Efficient Training of the Negro Child," Principal Leon- ard Barrett, Washington High School, London, West Virginia.

"The Influence of the Junior High School in Rural Commu- nities," Principal R. W. Taylor, In- dustrial High School, Sipsey, Ala. Miscellaneous business. Election of officers.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION
President Z. T. Hubert, Okla- homa, Chairman.

Daily sessions will be held from 9:15 to 11:15 a. m. Theme: "Edu- cation for Economic Efficiency."

Wednesday
"Connecting Up the College Prod- uct With the Business World"—Luther H. Foster, Petersburg, Va.; Discussion by Professor Henderson, Business College, Memphis, Ten- nessee.

"The place of Agricultural Edu- cation in Economic Independence"—President B. F. Hubert, Georgia Industrial College. Discussion by Russell C. Atkins, Tuskegee Insti- tute.

Thursday
"Trade School Training—A Way to Racial Economic Efficiency"—Professor J. J. Abernathy, Prairie Viey College. Discussion by Presi- dent J. P. King, Western Univer- sity, Kansas. "Vocational Education in the Col-

Friday
General discussion and election of officers.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION
W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee, Ala- bama, chairman.

Daily Sessions will be held from 9:15 to 11:15 a. m. Theme: "Edu- cation for Economic Efficiency."

Wednesday
"How the Jeanes Supervisor in County Makes Negro Schools More Effective" Lillian Rogers, Sunflow- er County. General discussion.

Thursday
"The Supervisor's Function in Accelerating the Progress of the Abler Pupils, and in Directing Them to Advanced Study". General dis- cussion.

Friday
"The Nature and Value of the Services Rendered by Colored As- sistants to State Agents for Colored Schools"—W. W. Blackburn, Jack- son; J. S. Jones, Scottlandville, La. General Discussion and election of Officers.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION
H. Council Trenholm, Alabama, Chairman.

Daily sessions will be held from 9:15 to 11:15 a. m. Theme: Education for Economic Efficiency."

Wednesday
Topic: "The High School Teach- er."

The Principles and Technique of Selection—E. C. Foberts, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Helping the Teacher Through Faculty Meetings and Other Spe- cial In-Service Aids—President J. H. Moseley, Natchez College, Nat- chez, Miss.

The Principal's Obligations, and Opportunities to Help the New In- experienced or Beginning Teacher.

Thursday
Topic: "A Survey of High School Progress in 1928-29." Contributions will be made by the various State High School Inspectors and Super- visors. Superintendent M. B. Ivy, who is chairman of the Southern Association, designated to co-oper- ate with the High School Division in the project of regional accredi- tement, has been asked to report on the recent activities of this Com- mittee.

Friday
Topics: "The Vocational Interest of High School Seniors in Florida"—Dean R. O'Hara, Lanier, Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla. "The Rosenwald Fund and High School Buildings"—George R. Ar- thur, The Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Illinois.

vain to raise a crop of grass upon his gravelly front yard soil, into which he poured water copiously and uselessly. Then he hired a ce- ment mixer, poured a smooth slab over his entire front yard, and painted it green.

NEGRO EDUCATORS GATHER FOR MEET

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Directors of the National Association of Teach- ers in Colored Schools, directors of the general colored education board and boards of negro Smith-Hughes, Slater and Jeanes schools, were ar- riving here for pre-convention ses- sions and the opening meetings Tuesday of the national associa- tion.

Some 3,000 teachers of negroes, in- cluding both white and colored teachers, are expected, represent- ing 30 states, for the convention proper which runs through Friday.

Superintendents of negro educa- tion and presidents of negro colleges from many states are expected to meet with the directors in a pre- convention session at Jackson col- lege at 2 p. m. Tuesday. At this session unplanned details of the convention will be worked out and all final preparations made.

After the general meeting Tues- day night, open to the public and at which city, state and depart- mental officials will welcome the convention to Jackson and state, de- partmental session will be held each morning.

Clarksdale, Miss., Register
Tuesday, July 30, 1929

in the convention.
In addition to the sessions
the offices of the commercial
organization the group will visit
Raymond experiment station
view the demonstrations there.
Heretofore the leadership traini

Negro Teacher Heads Arrive For Convention

Pre-Session Gathering Tuesday to Draw Presidents,

Board Members: Public Meeting Tuesday Night.
Directors of the National Asso-Awakening—C. D. Brewer, direc-
tiation of Teachers in Colored of Manual Arts, San Antonio,
Schools, directors of the general Texas.
colored education board and boards "The Social Values of Commer-
of negro Smith-Hughes, Slater and cial Education"—G. W. Henderson,
Jeanes school, are due in Jackson Principal, Henderson's Business
Monday afternoon for pre-conven- College, Memphis, Tenn.
tion sessions and the opening meet- "Tangible Objectives for Negro
ing Tuesday of the national asso- Technical Colleges"—President J.
ciation here. E. Drake, State A. and M. College,
Alabama.

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After the general meeting Tues-
day night, open to the public and
at which city, state and depart-
mental officials will welcome the
convention to Jackson and the state
departmental sessions will be held
each morning, following the pro-
gram used in the white teachers
convention.

One of the important matters to
come before the session here is a
revision of the constitution, for
which the committee is W. A. Rob-
inson, chairman, and W. J. Hale, R.
S. Grossley, H. C. Trenholm and
Monroe N. Work.

Meetings are to be held at Jack-
son and Campbell Colleges.

Among the important sectional
meetings scheduled, are those of the
departments of Industrial and
Commercial Education; Elementary
Education; and Health Education,
whose programs follow.

Other departments include Home
Economics; Rural Education; Col-
legiate Education; School Super-
vision; and High School Education.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EDUCATION

**Frederick F. Sims, Virginia,
Chairman**

Daily sessions will be held from
9:15 to 11:15 a. m. Theme: "Edu-
cation for Economic Efficiency."

Wednesday

Presiding Officer—President R.
S. Grossley, State College, Dela-
ware.

The Necessity of an Industrial

Louisiana; L. L. Romans, H. A.
Hunt, President J. B. Watson, T. E.
Posey, President F. P. Bluford, I.
C. Tull, J. T. Thornton and A. M.
Chavous.

Election of Officers—

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

**Miss Fannie Williams, Louisiana,
Chairman**

Theme "Education for Economic
Efficiency."

Special Theme: "The Social Stud-
ies as a Factor in Education for
Economic Efficiency."

Daily sessions will be held from
9:15 to 11:15 a. m.

Wednesday

Changing Conception in the
teaching of Social Subjects: (a) In
first grades; (b) in grades from four
to six; (c) in junior high, C. S.
Long, Florida.

"A Survey of the Teaching of
Thrift in the Elementary Schools
Prof. J. W. Scott, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Round Table Discussion—time,
30 minutes.

Thursday

Report on Program for Year's
Work on Social Studies: (a) Find-
ing the difficulties in Social Stud-
ies through a testing program; (b)
Giving remedial work to overcome
difficulties; (c) Planning follow-up
work; (4) Presenting in graphs
and diagrams the findings.

Discussion of report—Time, 40
minutes.

Business Sessions—Time, 15 min-
utes.

Third Session—Friday, August 2

Thrift Education as a Factor in
Education for Economic Efficiency.
Discussion.

Reports from various states and
cities of work conducted during
session of 1928-29 in Social Studies.

Planning work for 1930 meeting.
An exhibit on all classroom ac-
tivities correlated with Social Stud-
ies is solicited.

HEALTH EDUCATION

**F. Rivers Barnwell, Texas Pulic
Health Association, Chairman. Dr.
R. C. Brown, Washington, D. C.,
Director Exhibits and Lectures.
Mrs. F. C. Williams, Little Rock,
Ark., Secretary.**

Daily Sessions will be held from
8:15 to 11:15 a. m. Theme: "Edu-
cation for Economic Efficiency."

Health Agencies assisting: United
Public Health Service, National Tu-
berculosis Association, Texas Pub-
lic health Association, Mississippi
State Board of Health Metropolitan
Life Insurance Company, Cleanli-
ness Institute, Mississippi Tubercu-
losis Association, The Rosenwald
Foundation, Fisk University, Local
Negro Medical Association.

Wednesday

"A Delineation of Health Work
Among Negroes in Mississippi"—
The Department of Child Hygiene,
Mississippi State Board of Health

"Correlation of Child Health
Agencies"—Dr. R. C. Brown, United
States Public Health Service, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Friday

"Health Play"—Miss Gladys Ey-
rich, Division of Oral Hygiene, Mis-
sissippi State Board of Health.

Election of Officers

Lieutenant In Namin

NEGRO MEET OPENS HERE

Addresses Made Last Night
at Auditorium by Scott,
Bond

With 20 states represented, the
annual convention of the National
Association of Teachers in Colored
Schools formally opened here last
night at the city auditorium,
speeches by Mayor Walter Scott
and Superintendent of Education
W. F. Bond featuring the exer-
cises.

The meeting was called to order
by J. H. Mosely, president of the
Mississippi Teacher's associat cn,
this being followed by the singing
of the negro national anthem

Reponses to the addresses were
made by John W. Davis, West Vir-
ginia.

The executive board of the orga-
nization met yesterday afternoon at
Jackson college and outlined the
details for the gathering.

During the convention, one ma-
jor aim, it is said, will be to inter-
est the white educators and the
white people as a whole in the de-
velopment of negro education in all
sections of the country.

PAGE TWO

Negro Educators Meet In Annual Convention

With 3,000 teachers and officials expected to be in attendance, the annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will get underway here today.

Thirty states will be represented. Directors in the organization began arriving yesterday and last night and members of the general education board and boards of negro Smith-Hughes, Slater and Jeanes school are also here for the gathering.

The policy and programs of daily meetings will be outlined at two o'clock this afternoon at a meeting of the members of the executive board.

Tonight at the city auditorium city and state officials will tender a welcome to the large group with Dr. M. W. Johnson, president of Howard college, at Washington, D. C., will deliver the keynote address.

Numerous meetings will be held by the various committees and groups within the main convention and objectives salient for the welfare of the organization will be discussed.

The general program follows:

PROGRAM

Tuesday

City Auditorium—8:00 P. M.

Meeting called to order by J. H. Moseley, President Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

W. W. Blackburn, presiding.

Music—Negro National Hymn

Invocation.

Music—Central M. E. Church

choir.

Greetings:

On behalf of State by His Excellency, Governor Theodore G. Bilbo.

On behalf of State Department of

Education—Hon. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Education.

On behalf of City—W. A. Scott, Mayor, Jackson, Miss.

Bass Solo—G. E. Cypress.

On behalf of Citizens at Large—Dr. J. L. Rowan President Alcorn A. and M. College.

On behalf of Parents and Teachers of State.

Quartette—Baptist Seminary, Meridian.

Response—President H. Council Trenholm, State Normal School Alabama.

Music—Soprano Solo.

President's Annual Address (30 minutes)—President John W. Davis. Duet.

Orchestra—Piney Woods School. Announcements.

Wednesday

Jackson College—11:30-12:30

John W. Davis, West Virginia, president, presiding.

Music—America.

Invocation.

Music—Vocal Solo.

Address—Dr. John B. Watson, Arkansas, "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges."

Address—J. A. Evans, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The Place of Efficiency in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Address—A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Co-operative Business Among Negroes."

Announcements.

Lunch.

2 to 4 p. m., Lanier High School, Ash Street

Dr. John M. Gandy, Virginia, presiding.

Music, Solo.

Address, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia, "The Division and Expenditure of Public Funds in Several States Where Separate Schools for White and Negro Children Are Maintained."

Presentation of Fraternal Dele-

gates.

Address, R. E. Tidewell, State Superintendent of Schools of Alabama.

8 o'clock, Lanier High School, Ash Street

John W. Davis, West Virginia, president, presiding.

Music, Pearl Street A. M. E. Church choir.

Address, Dr. T. H. Harris, state superintendent of schools of Louisiana.

Address, Dr. C. G. Woodson, director association for study of negro life and history, Washington, D. C.

Solo.

Announcements.

THURSDAY

11:30-12:30 Jackson College

President W. J. Hale, Tennessee, presiding.

Music, Baritone solo, L. Garrett, Jackson.

Address, Miss Mary D. Osborn, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Mississippi, "Public Health Nursing in Relation to Maternal and Infant Hygiene."

Instrumental solo.

2 to 4 p. m. Jackson College

President B. F. Hubert, Georgia, presiding.

Music, Negro national anthem.

Address, Leo M. Favrot, general education board, "Opportunities and Outlook for N. A. T. C. S."

Address, Horace M. Bond, Tennessee, "Health of the Negro."

Bass solo.

Address, Miss Edith M. Thomas, federal board of vocational education, Washington, D. C., "The Place of Home Economics in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Committee report, N. C. Newbold, state department of education, North Carolina.

8:00 p. m. City Auditorium

President John W. Davis, West Virginia, presiding.

Music, Piano Solo.

Greetings from representatives of national education association.

Cornet solo.

Address, Dr. E. H. Shinn, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., "The Significance of Agricultural and Industrial Training in the State Program of Negro Education."

Violin solo.

Address, Dr. M. W. Johnson, president Howard University, Washington, D. C., "Education and the Economic Efficiency of the Negro."

Men's chorus.

Friday

11:30 a. m. to 12:30 Jackson College

Music.

Reports of state representatives.

Discussion of reports.

Address, S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tenn., "The Place of the Rosenwald Schools in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Address, F. G. Clark, president Louisiana Teachers Association.

Address, Jackson Davis, general education board, "Progress in Education."

Report of committees.

2 to 4 p. m. Jackson College

John W. Davis, president, presiding.

Music.

Business session.

Outing.

8 p. m. Musicale

The director and participants in this musicale are giving this entertainment for the purpose of encouraging a greater love for music, and of making a special financial contribution to the running expenses of the association. There will be a general admission fee of 50 cents.

PAGE FOUR

30 State Negro Peds Coming for Convention

Education Heads of Several States, Federal Officers To Address National Meeting of Teachers Here

Negro teachers from more than 30 states will be represented at the 26th annual national convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, convening in Jackson Tuesday and lasting until Friday, August 2. The program in full was announced last night.

The state delegates will consider negro education from every angle and as a result, a new point of view in the light of conditions peculiar to each state and section of the country will be arrived at. The nine departments of the education system of the country will be considered in sectional groups each morning at Jackson College, when superintendents of school systems and college presidents will lead the discussions. Primary education, teacher training, and college

financing will be among the subjects considered. The first meeting of the executive board members is called at a luncheon in the dining hall of Jackson College Tuesday, July 30, at 2 p. m.; at this informal luncheon the leaders will formulate the policy and programs of daily meetings.

Several boards will hold sessions during the convention, among them are: General education board; Smith-Hughes; Slater, and other boards interested in negro education.

Tuesday night at 8 p. m. in the City Auditorium the state officials will extend welcome to the national convention. Thursday night at the City Auditorium, Dr. M. W. Johnson, President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will deliver the key-note address, and Friday night at Jackson College audi-

torium musical artists will stage a State Superintendent of Schools of program. Alabama.

President Dansby of Jackson College has made all arrangements for 8 o'clock, Lanier High School, Ash Street. The Wednesday afternoon services will be held at Lanier High school, it is also the plan to go to Tougaloo College for a session. A trip to the National Park at Vicksburg is also planned.

The program of general sessions follows:

PROGRAM Tuesday

City Auditorium—8:00 P. M.
Meeting called to order by J. H. Moseley, President Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

W. W. Blackburn, presiding.
Music—Negro National Hymn.

Invocation.
Music—Central M. E. church choir.

Greetings:

On behalf of State by His Excellency, Governor Theodore G. Bilbo.

On behalf of State Department of Education—Hon. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Education.

On behalf of City—W. A. Scott, Mayor, Jackson Miss.

Bass Solo—G. E. Cypress.

On behalf of Citizens at Large—Dr. J. L. Rowan President Alcorn A. & M. College.

On behalf of Parents and Teachers of State.

Quartette — Baptist Seminary, Meridian.

Response—President H. Council Trenholm, State Normal School Alabama.

Music—Soprano Solo.

President's Annual Address (30 minutes)—President John W. Davis.

Duet.

Orchestra—Piney Woods School.

Announcements.

Wednesday

Jackson College—11:30—12:30

John W. Davis, West Virginia, President, presiding.

Music—America.

Invocation.

Music—Vocal Solo.

Address—Dr. John B. Watson, Arkansas, "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges."

Address—J. A. Evans, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The Place of Efficiency in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Address—A. L. Hosley, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Cooperative Business Among Negroes."

Announcements.

Lunch.

2 to 4 p. m., Lanier High School, Ash Street

Dr. John M. Gandy, Virginia, presiding.

Music, Solo.

Address, Hon. W. W. Sanders, West Virginia, "The Division and Expenditure of Public Funds in Several States Where Separate Schools for White and Negro Children Are Maintained."

Presentation of Fraternal Delegates.

Address, Hon. R. E. Tidewell,

John W. Davis, West Virginia, president, presiding.

Music, Pearl Street A. M. E. Church choir.

Address, Dr. T. H. Harris, state superintendent of schools of Louisiana.

Address, Dr. C. G. Woodson, director association for study of negro life and history, Washington, D. C.

Solo.

Announcements.

THURSDAY

11:30, 12:30, Jackson College

President W. J. Hale, Tennessee, presiding.

Music, Bariton solo, Mr. L. Garrett, Jackson.

Address, Miss Mary D. Osborn, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Mississippi, "Public Health Nursing in Relation to Maternal and Infant Hygiene."

Instrument solo.

2 to 4 p. m., Jackson College

President B. F. Hubert, Georgia, presiding.

Music, Negro national anthem.

Address, Leo M. Favrot, general education board, "Opportunities and Outlook for N. A. T. C. S."

Address, Horace M. Bond, Tennessee, "Health of the Negro."

Bass solo.

Address, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Federal board of vocational education, Washington, D. C., "The Place of Home Economics in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Committee report. N. C. Newbold, state department of education, North Carolina.

8:00 p. m., City Auditorium

President John W. Davis, West Virginia, presiding.

Music, Piano solo.

Greetings from representatives of national education association.

Cornet solo.

Address, Dr. E. H. Shinn, Federal Board of Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., "The Significance of Agricultural and Industrial Training in the State Program of Negro Education."

Violin solo.

Address, Dr. M. W. Johnson, president Howard University, Washington, D. C., "Education and the Economic Efficiency of the Negro."

Men's chorus.

FRIDAY

11:30 a. m. to 12:30, Jackson College

Music.

Reports of state representatives.

Discussion of reports.

Address, S. L. Smith, Nashville, Tenn., "The Place of the Rosenwald Schools in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Address, F. G. Clark, president Louisiana Teachers Association.

Address, Jackson Davis, general education board, "Progress in Education."

Report of committees.

2 to 4 p. m., Jackson College

John W. Davis, president, presiding.

Music.

Business session.

Outing.

8 p. m., Musicales

The director and participants in this musicale are giving this entertainment for the purpose of encouraging a greater love for music, and of making a special financial contribution to the running expenses of the association. There will be a general admission fee of 50 cents.

Education - 1929

Teachers' Association, National

Teachers To Gather At Jackson, Mississippi

Theme of Conference "Education For Economic Efficiency"

7/13/29

INSTITUTE, W. Va., July 11 state superintendent of schools of Alabama, who will present the fraternal delegates. At the evening session, President Davis will again preside. Speakers will be Dr. T. H. Harris, state superintendent of schools of Louisiana, and Dr. Car-

According to announcement made by the president of the association, John W. Davis, president of the West Virginia State College here. The conference theme will be "Education for Economic Efficiency."

The first general session will be held at 8 p. m., Tuesday, July 30. The first sectional meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 31. Time of meetings will be 11:30 to 12:30 mornings; 2 to 4, afternoons, and 8 in the evenings. The first meeting on July 30 will be called to order by J. H. Moseley, president of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. W. W. Blackburn will preside. Speakers who will extend greetings will be Governor Theodore G. Bilbo, Honorable W. F. Bond, state superintendent of Public Instruction, Mayor W. A. Scott of Jackson, Dr. L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn A. & M. College, and Mrs. J. B. King, who will speak on behalf of parents and teachers of the state. The president will then deliver his annual address.

At the Wednesday morning session, President John W. Davis will preside. An address will be delivered by Dr. John W. Watson, president of the A. & M. College of Pine Bluff, who will speak on "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges." Two other addresses will be delivered by J. A. Evans, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on "The Place of Agriculture in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency," and A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, on "Co-operative Business Among Negroes." At the Wednesday afternoon session, Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the V. N. and I. Institute of Petersburg, Va., will preside. Principal speakers will be W. W. Sanders, West Virginia, "The Division and Expenditure of Public Funds in Several States Where Separate Schools for White and Negro Children are Maintained," and Hon. R. E. Tidwell,

second vice president; M. L. Morrison, third vice president; G. P. Russell, fourth vice president; Miss Rose A. A. H. Reeve, president of the white Butler, V. N. and I. Institute, fifth vice president; Z. T. Hubert, Langston University, sixth vice president; Clement Richardson, Topeka, Kan., seventh vice president; J. O. Thomas, Atlanta, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Addie S. Wright, acting secretary, Tuskegee Institute; M. H. Griffin, State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala., treasurer; Mrs. Irene Moats, Clarksburg, W. Va., registrar, and R. E. Payne, Jacksonville, Fla., assistant registrar.

PARENTS; TEACHERS MEET

Progressing In Numbers and Informed Membership Says President, Mrs. H. R. Butler.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8.

"Our work continues to make progress not only in numbers, but in an informed membership which is getting the true vision of the object of the program of the Parent-Teachers' Associations." This was the keynote of the third annual report of the president, Mrs. H. R. Butler, 20 Boulevard, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers to the Congress in session at Campbell College, the Hon. Solomon Porter Hood, president, at Jackson, Miss., July 29-31.

Organized only three years ago at Atlanta, Ga., with only 4,000 members and 300 associations in four states, the organization now has a total membership of nearly 20,000, with over 1,200 associations, with representation in 16 states. At the time of the formation of this National Congress of Parents and Teachers was holding its 30th session in Atlanta. For seven years the Georgia Colored Parent-Teachers' Association had affiliated with the white state organization, but there had been suggestions that the colored state organizations, which were then affiliated with the white organizations, and themselves together into a na-

auditorium of Jackson College. A call "Stunts and Music," under the direction of Mrs. H. R. Butler, president of the State Parent-Teachers' Association, were held. At this time program illustrations of how interest can be stimulated in school activities were given.

Significant in the president's report were letters addressed to various persons of prominence on Child Welfare. In a letter to President Hoover on July 20, Mrs. Butler wrote: "We have noted with much interest your intention of calling the first United States Conference on Child Welfare. With the work of our organization centering around Child Welfare, this move on our part naturally arouses within us a warm response and a hearty approval. We are unselfishly interested in all of America's children. And in order that the children of America's colored citizens, who form one-tenth of our population, may not be overlooked in the work of the Conference, may we, Mr. President, take this occasion to urge you to see to it that the colored children are represented, and ably so, at this gathering. It will mean much to them and to America through them."

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be more than pleased if it can be of service to you in any way in this wonderful effort."

In reply to this letter, Mrs. Butler received the following from the White House under date of July 23: "My dear Mrs. Butler: Your letter of July 20th in reference to the proposed conference on the health and protection of children and advising that the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers would be glad to be of service, has been received. By direction of the President it is being referred to Secretary Wilbur, who will have the direction of the work of the conference." The letter was signed by Lawrence Richey, secretary to the President.

Mrs. Butler then wrote Secretary Wilbur as follows, under date of July 26: "Dear Sir: We are informed that the direction of the work of the first United States Conference on Child Welfare will be in your hands. Child Welfare being the keynote of the program of work of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, we are, of course, keenly interested in the problems that will confront this conference. Interested as we are in all of America's children, for with them rests America's future, we beg to urge you to see to it that the children of the colored citizens, who form one-tenth of our population, will not be without able representation at this conference. We shall watch the conference with keen interest. The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be more than pleased to be of any service it can in this wonderful movement."

During the year programs are carried on at various points by the Parent-Teachers' Associations. The conference at Jackson had submitted to it "Twelve Simple and Practical Programs of Physical Activities Arranged Especially for Local Parent-Teachers' Association of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers" by G. D. Brock, director of physical education at the West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va. The programs, as arranged by Mr. Brock, provide an hour of recreation for different groups, as follows: Mothers' and Daughters' hour; Fathers' and Sons' hour; Children's and Parents' hour; Social Dance hour; Stunt hour; Social game hour; Educational game hour; Wood Tramp hour; Daughters' and Sons' hour; Community Play hour; Boys' hour; Girls' hour. Another program of "Music in Our Schools and Homes" was prepared for the Parent-Teachers' Association.

Discussions on the objectives of education, how the Parent-Teachers' Association can improve the school attendance of the child, the rural Parent-Teachers' Associations, health and recreation programs, social hygiene programs, citizenship programs, etc., were held. On Monday night, in the

ers' Associations by Frederick Hall, director of music at Clark University, Atlanta. The programs, as submitted by Mr. Hall, include (1) Annual Musical festival—every school in city or county sending its chorus, band and orchestra to some central meeting place. Program to consist of two or three numbers by combined chorus, orchestra or band, and two numbers from each separate school; (2) Annual School Music contest—every school in city or county sending chorus or a certain number to central meeting place; each chorus to sing the same songs; a prize being given to the school who in the opinion of the judges sings best. A soloist of note or a speaker of renown should be used to increase the interest and add variety to the program; (3) Annual Negro Music Week—every day at assembly something to be said regarding history of Negro music mentioning some composer and his contribution. The week should end in a mammoth concert, the program made up exclusively of Negro music.

The officers as elected at the third annual meeting, for the coming year were: Mrs. H. R. Butler, Atlanta, president; Mrs. M. W. Blocker, Jacksonville, Fla., first vice president; J. Graham Scott, Milford, Del., second vice president; Mrs. H. D. Davidson, Centerville, Ala., third vice president; Mrs. M. H. Reese, Albany, Ga., fourth vice president; Mrs. Irene Moats, Clarksburg, W. Va., fifth vice president; Mrs. E. V. Barker, Jacksonville, Fla., sixth vice president; Mrs. Pearl L. Smith, Savannah, Ga., seventh vice president; Mrs. W. L. D. Johnson, Houston, Tex., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Essie D. Mack, Louisville, Ky., recording secretary; Mrs. A. M. Singfield, Little Rock, Ark., historian; W. W. Sanders, Charleston, W. Va., auditor. The general public is eligible to membership in the organization—any person interested in child welfare, whether he or she be parent or teacher, or not. The officers of the organization are anxious to increase the number of life memberships in the Congress, and would request any one desiring to aid the work by taking a life membership to communicate with the president, 20 Boulevard N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATION FOR ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY" TO BE WAR CRY OF THE NATION'S EDUCATORS

Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting Of National Association Of Teachers In Colored Schools Promises New Message Of Education

Special to Journal and Guide

Jackson, Miss.—"Education for Economic Efficiency" will be the war cry of teachers from every section of the country, when the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools convenes in its 26th annual meeting, here, July 20-August 2. A similar note will be struck in the session of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers to be held at the same place July 30-August 1. Jackson College will be official host for these two conclaves.

Aims Of Negro Teachers

This is the largest body of Negro teachers in the world. "To train the Negro child to think in terms of his economic welfare, to expose to the gaze of the Negro adolescent the vista of honorable service and rich reward in the scientific, agricultural, and industrial fields, and, finally, to mould everywhere the sentiment which will bring forth the long-wished-for fruits of economic independence among Negroes," are a few of the aims of the present session. "The Negro teacher through the N. A. T. G. S. is trying to realize that the present campaign against ignorance must be fought along an economic front on all sides by people, embattled, prepared, and undeniably dedicated to such a service," says President John W. Davis of the West Virginia State College, the Association's present head. The program carries the names of many distinguished American educators and followers of education. Dr. John B. Watson, of Arkansas, will speak on "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges"; J. A. Evans, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on "The Place of Agriculture in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency"; and A. L. Holsey, of Tuskegee, on "Co-operative Business Among Negroes." On Thursday evening, August 1, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, will speak on "Education and the Economic Efficiency of the Negro."

Sectional Meetings

The sectional meeting leaders are: Industrial and Commercial Education, Frederick F. Sims, Virginia; Elementary Education, Miss Fannie Williams, Louisiana; Health Education, F. Rivers Barnwell, of the Texas Public Health Association; Home Economics, Mrs. Dorothy I. Miller, West Virginia; Rural Education, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia; Collegiate Education, Z. T. Hubert, Oklahoma; School Supervision, W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee, Alabama; High

School Education, H. Council Trenholm, Alabama. Subtopics under these various heads will be projected by committees of equally distinguished schoolmen.

Preparation For Reception

Preparations for the reception and welcome of the Association are in the hands of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored School, of which J. H. Moseley is president, and the citizens of Jackson. Greetings on the opening night, with W. W. Blackburn presiding, will be delivered by Governor Theodore G. Bilbo, Hon. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Public Institutions, Mayor W. W. Scott, of Jackson, D. L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn A. and M. College and Mrs. K. B. King. President H. Council Trenholm, of the State Normal School, Alabama, will respond.

Especially cordial expressions of welcome have already been received through the president of the N. A. T. C. S. from Messrs. Moseley and Blackburn. President B. Baldwin Dansby of Jackson College, President William T. Holmes of Tougaloo College, President L. J. Rowan of A. and M. College, State Superintendent W. F. Bond, and L. E. Foster, Executive Vice President of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce.

Jessie O. Thomas, Transportation Commissioner of the N. A. T. C. S. writes that reduced railroad rates have been secured on condition that there must be no less than 150 delegates traveling by rail. Through the efforts of Mr. Thomas the minimum was reduced from 250 delegates.

Educators' To Hold Twenty-Second Meet In Jackson, Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., July 7.—"Ed along the line of the central education for Economic Efficiency" nel of thought is gleaned from the will be the loud sounding war cry, opening general session of Wednesday of an army of Negro teachers nesday morning, July 31, at which mustered from every section of time Dr. John B. Watson, of Arkansas, will speak on "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges"; J. A. Evans, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on "The Place of Agriculture in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency"; and A. L. Holsey, of Tuskegee, on Teachers to be held at the same place, July 30 to August 1. Jackson College will be official host for these two important conclaves.

Undaunted by recent slurs and address, on Thursday evening, August 1, of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, largest body of Negro teachers in the world prepares to sink itself deeper and deeper into the vital soil of educational progress. To train the Negro child to think in terms of his economic welfare, to expose to the gaze of the Negro adolescent the vista of honorable service and rich reward in the scientific agricultural and industrial fields and finally to mould everywhere the sentiment which will bring forth the long wished-for fruits of economic independence among Negroes are a few of the aims of the present session. The Negro teacher through the N. A. T. C. S. is trying to realize that the present campaign against ignorance must be fought along an economic front on all sides by people, embattled, prepared and undeniably dedicated to such a service.

President John W. Davis, of the West Virginia State College, the association's present head, announces a program carrying the names of many distinguished American educators and followers of education. A sample of the work to be done by these men is president and the citizens of

The sectional meetings, for round table discussions, have always proved a source of genuine stimulation and growth of practical ideas. The sectional leaders are: Industrial and Commercial Education, Frederick F. Sims, Virginia; Elementary Education, Miss Fannie Williams, Louisiana; Health Education, F. Rivers Barnwell, of the Texas Public Health Association; Home Economics, Mrs. Dorothy I. Miller, West Virginia; Rural Education, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia; Collegiate Education, Z. T. Hubert, Oklahoma; School Supervision, W. B. T. Williams, Tuskegee, Alabama; High School Education, H. Council Trenholm, Alabama. Sub-topics under these various heads will be projected by committees of equally distinguished schoolmen.

Preparation for the reception and welcome of the Associations are in the hands of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, of which J. H. Moseley is president and the citizens of

Jackson. They are notably elaborate. Greetings on the opening night, with W. W. Blackburn presiding, will be delivered by Governor Theodore G. Bilbo, Hon. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Public Institutions, Mayor W. W. Scott, of Jackson, Dr. L. J. Rowan.

every chorus of a certain number to sing choros in the center of the central meeting place; each chorus being the same songs; a prize being given to the school who in the opinion of the judges sings best. A soloist of note or a speaker of renown should be used to increase the interest and add variety to the program.

(3) Annual Negro Music Week—every day at assembly something to be said regarding history of Negro music mentioning some composer and his contribution. The week should end in a mammoth concert, the program made up exclusively of Negro music.

of THE NATION'S EDUCATORS

Twenty-Second Meet

Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting Of National Association Of Teachers In Colored Schools
Promises New Message Of Education
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 10-12. The annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, held at the Trenton Hotel, Trenton, N. J., Jan. 10-12, was a most successful one. The attendance was the largest in the history of the organization, and the program was one of the most interesting and profitable ever held. The meeting was opened by a session of the National Council on Education, which was held at the same time and place. The National Council on Education is a body of representatives of the various educational organizations in the United States, and its purpose is to promote the best interests of education in this country. The meeting of the National Council on Education was held at the same time and place as the meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, and the two meetings were held in conjunction with each other. The program of the meeting was most interesting and profitable, and the meeting was a great success. The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is a body of teachers of colored children in the United States, and its purpose is to promote the best interests of these children. The meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was held at the same time and place as the meeting of the National Council on Education, and the two meetings were held in conjunction with each other. The program of the meeting was most interesting and profitable, and the meeting was a great success.

Various heads will be projected by committees of equally distinguished schoolmen.

Jackson, Miss., will be the Economic Efficiency" will be the National Association of Teachers from every section of the country, when the National Association of Teachers in its 26th annual meeting, here, July 20-August 2. A similar note will be struck in the session of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers to be held at the same place July 30-August 1. Jackson, Miss., will be the official host for these two conclaves.

Especially cordial expressions of welcome have already been received from the

[illegible]

presented by Mr. T. G. Davis, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has reduced railroad rates through the N. A. T. G. S. campaign writes that the present campaign must be fought on condition that there be no less than 150 delegates against ignorance from all slides by rail. Through the along an economic front on prepared, and un-"traveling by rail. Through the people, embattled, to such a service, sorts of Mr. Thomas the minimum definitely dedicated to Davis of the reduced from 250 delegates.

says President John W. ... the Asso-
West Virginia State College. The program
clation's present head. The program
carries the names of many distinguish-
ed American educators and followers
of education. Dr. John B. Watson,
of Arkansas, will speak on "The Teach-
ing of Trades in Negro Schools and
Colleges"; J. A. Evans, representing the
J. S. Department of Agriculture in a program
"The Place of Agriculture in a Program
of Education for Economic Efficiency";
and A. L. Holey, of Tuskegee, on "Co-
operative Business Among Negroes."
On Thursday evening, August 1, Dr.
Mordecai W. Johnson, president of
Howard University, will speak on "Edu-
cation and the Economic Efficiency
of the Negro."

The sectional meeting leaders

Industrial and Vocational Education, F. Stims, Virginia; Elementary Education, Frederick F. Sims, Virginia; Elementary Education, Miss Fannie Williams, Louisiana; Health Education, F. Riverter, Louisiana; of the Texas Public Health Association, J. B. Barnwell, of the Texas Public Health Association; Home Economics, Mrs. Dorothy I. Miller, West Virginia; Rural Education, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia; College Education, Z. T. Huie, Oklahoma; School Supervision, Jett, Oklahoma; T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Alabama;

The Association's conference will be held at the same place, July 30 to August 1, at Jackson College. The Association's confession of faith and declaration of principle will be made in the address, on Thursday evening, August 1, by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University.

Undoubtedly by recent slurs and attacks, the importance of their work, the effectiveness of Negro teachers in "Education and the Economic Situation," the largest body of Negro teachers in the country, has been brought to the attention of the public.

The world prepares to sink its teeth deeper and deeper into the vital role of educational progress. To round off the sectional meetings, four separate discussions, have already been arranged.

to restrain the Negro child to think in terms of his economic welfare, to expose to the gaze of the Negro adolescent the vista of honorable service and rich reward in the scientific agricultural and industrial fields and finally to mould everywhere the sentiment which will bring forth the long wished-for fruits of economic independence among Negroes are a few of the aims of the present session. The Negro teacher through the N. A. T. C. S. is trying to realize that the present campaign against ignorance must be fought along an economic front on all sides by people, embattled, prepared and undeniably dedicated to such a service.

President John W. Davis, of equally distinguished schoolmen

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Jackson. They are notably elaborate. Greetings on the opening night, with W. W. Blackburn presiding, will be delivered by Governor Theodore G. Bilbo, Hon. W. F. Bond, State Superintendent of Public Institutions, Mayor W. W. Scott, of Jackson, Dr. L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn A. & M. College, and Mrs. J. B. King. President H. Council Trenholm, of the State Normal School, Alabama will respond.

Negro Meet to End General Sessions Here

Speeches by Dr. M. W. Johnson, president of Howard college at Washington and President John W. Davis, of the Mississippi association featured the general session last night at the city auditorium of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The keynote speech, delivered by Dr. Johnson, was lustily cheered by the two thousand negroes gathered for the night's program.

Several hundred white people also were in attendance last night at the auditorium.

Dr. Johnson, speaking on the "Education and Economic Efficiency of the Negro," told of the progress which has been made in the past few years relative to educating the members of his race and of the plans which have been formulated for the progressive era of negro educational work.

Greetings from the National Education association were formally heard last night while a cornet solo by J. Lee and a violin solo by K. Holly were other features.

Today the group will hear S. L. Smith, Nashville, on "The Place of Rosenwald Schools in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency" while F. G. Clark, president of the Louisiana Teachers association will also talk.

Tonight at 8 o'clock at Jackson college a musicale has been arranged for the delegates.

The official part of the program ends this afternoon at 4 o'clock after the report of the committees and a general session at the college.

One of the most important of the meetings, and one which attracted many white visitors, was that of

Dr. Watson's address was featured with those of J. A. Evans, negro, of the U. S. department of agriculture and A. L. Holsey, negro, of Tuskegee institute, at the general morning session which started just before noon and followed a series of sectional meetings at which peculiar to the departments were discussed.

R. E. Tidewell, state superintendent of schools, of Alabama, was slated as the feature of the afternoon general session. Preceding him was slated an address by W. W. Saunders, of West Virginia, on "The division and expnditure of public funds in several states where separate schools for white and negro children are maintained."

pected to end by the... tober, Mr. Edge probably will leave around November 1 to take up of ficial residence in the French capital where as a private citizen, he spent much of his time for 2 years before the war looking after the business interests he had there.

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET IN JACKSON JULY 30 TO AUG. 2

JACKSON, Miss., June 26.—Wearing down by constructive planning and constructive action is one of the aims of the 26th annual conclave of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which meets here July 30 to August 2. Such a policy has already begun to be successful with the announcement that the city auditorium has been turned over to the association for its opening public meeting on Tuesday evening, July 30, and Thursday evening, August 1, which will be the most outstanding events of the session. On these programs will be the state officials of Mississippi and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University. John W. Davis, who is president of the Association will deliver his annual address at the auditorium also.

The remaining public meetings will be held at Jackson College Auditorium, except that of Friday morning, August 2, when Tougaloo College will entertain the association at a regular meeting and at dinner. William T. Holmes, president of Tougaloo, is already making extensive preparations for the event.

Sessions today will be at Jackson college with a number of prominent negro speakers slated for the rostrum.

Friday morning exercises will be at Tougaloo college and Friday afternoon at Jackson college. Friday evening a musicale will be held at Jackson college and this occasion will mark the finale of the meeting.

Since Tuesday transportation fa-

cilities of the city have been taxed, especially the street cars, in moving the mass of over 2,000 negroes attending the convention about the city and when the throng moves in a mass from a meeting place, the streets are literally black with people.

The place of agriculture in a program for economic efficiency was discussed at Wednesday morning's session with the feature address being delivered by Dr. John B. Watson, president of the Arkansas negro A. and M. at Pine Bluff, Ark., who spoke on the task of bringing practical education to negroes in their communities and decentralizing the present great colored institutions.

"All industrial education must be divided into three groups; home economics, mechanical arts and agriculture," the speaker said.

J. A. Evans, colored, of the United States department of agriculture, also spoke during the Wednesday session.

The monoplane Pathfinder, which came, returned to New York about (left) and Lewis A. Yancey are crowd that greeted them.

Keynote Talk of Negro Meet is to be Tonight

Dr. Moredecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and one of the most outstanding educators of the negro race, tonight at 8 o'clock at the city auditorium will deliver the keynote address of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in joint session here with the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Another outstanding speaker of the race will be Dr. E. H. Shann of the federal board of vocational education, Washington, D. C. "The Significance of Agricultural and Industrial Training in the State Program of Negro Education" will be his subject.

Dr. Johnson will have for his theme, "Education and Economic Efficiency of the Negro."

Splendid orchestration and fine

Thin soups are to be chosen, because most of the thick soups contain fattening materials. Make it your practice to skim off the fats

EDUCATORS IN CITY SPEAKING AT NEGRO MEET

Several prominent Southern educators have been on hand for the past few days speaking to the negro delegates to the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools. Some of the more prominent follow:

Jackson Davis, General Education board worker, Richmond, Va.; Leo M. Favrot, board worker from Baton Rouge, La.; B. C. Caldwell, board worker, New Orleans; S. L. Smith, Julius Rosenwald Fund worker, Nashville, Tenn.; Duke S. Campbell, Little Rock; J. L. Lambert, state department of education, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Tidwell, superintendent of public instruction for Alabama; A. C. Lewis, of Baton Rouge; Messrs. Cook and Leavell, members of the Tennessee department of education; E. A. Duke, rural school agent; Oklahoma; B. P. Brooks, Belzoni; L. N. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.

vocal numbers are promised for tonight by the committee in charge of the negro convention program.

A special section is reserved for white persons who desire to get a glimpse of what the modern negro is doing and leaders of the race extend a hearty welcome to Jacksonians with the view that attendance will create greater understanding of what the negro is trying to accomplish in an educational way.

The few white persons who attended Tuesday night's session at the auditorium were well entertained.

housed on the upper deck where also the chart room, engine room and radio cabin.

The crew comprises a captain, two wireless operators, a navigation

Oratory and Music are Features as Nation's Negro Educators Meet

With 20 states represented, the annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools formally opened here last night at the city auditorium. Speeches by Mayor Walter Scott and Superintendent of Education W. F. Bond featuring the exercises.

The meeting was called to order by J. H. Mosely, president of the Mississippi Teacher's association, this being followed by the singing of the negro national anthem.

Responses to the addresses were made by John W. Davis, West Virginia.

The executive board of the organization met yesterday afternoon at Jackson college and outlined the details for the gathering.

During the convention, one major aim, it is said, will be to interest the white educators and the white people as a whole in the development of negro education in all sections of the country.

The conference theme is "education for economic efficiency." The keynote of the meeting was struck Tuesday night by John W. Davis, president of the association and head of the West Virginia Institute, outstanding negro school, when he said:

"It is the mission of the teachers to write the word 'Hope' across the mind of every black boy and girl in the nation and the mission of teachers, both black and white, to so teach that not only the mind but the heart will have been taught and a look into the face of a human being will be a look into the face of God himself."

President Davis, brilliant leader of a benighted race, poured out his soul before the large throng of negroes, urging them to a life of usefulness and to an inspiration of hope that would instill faith to carry on in the work of bringing negroes from beneath a blanket of ignorance and into the folds of Christianity.

"Democracy," he said, "is found-

A bass solo by G. E. Cypress was much enjoyed and elicited applause from the whites present as well as the negroes, as did selections by the male quartet from the Baptist Seminary, Meridian, a soprano solo by a negress with the vocal trills of a prima donna, a duet and music by the Piney Woods school orchestra.

Dr. J. L. Rowan, president of Alcorn A & M college, state negro school, welcomed the convention on behalf of the citizenry at large.

Response was made in an eloquent talk by President H. Council Trenholm, of the State Normal school of Alabama, located at Montgomery.

President Davis postponed his annual address until this evening.

Sessions today and Thursday will be at Jackson college where various vocational sessions are to be held. Thursday night, there will be a session at the city auditorium again, beginning at 8 p. m.

Friday morning the session will be at Tougaloo college and Friday afternoon switch back to Jackson college for the remainder of the convention.

The program today will be featured by addresses by J. A. Evans, United States department of agriculture; A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee institute, Alabama, and W. W. Sanders, West Virginia.

The program for the activities today of the convention follow:

Wednesday

Jackson College—11:30-12:30
John W. Davis, West Virginia, president, presiding.

Music—America.
Invocation.
Music—Vocal solo.
Address—Dr. John B. Watson, Arkansas, "The Teaching of Trades in Negro Schools and Colleges."

Address—J. A. Evans, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The Place of Efficiency in a Program of Education for Economic Efficiency."

Address—A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, "Co-operative Business Among Negroes."

Announcements.
Lunch.

2 to 4 p. m., Lanier High School, Ash Street

Dr. John M. Gandy, Virginia, presiding.

Music, solo.
Address, W. W. Sanders, West Virginia, "The Division and Expenditure of Public Funds in Several States Where Separate Schools for White and Negro Children are Maintained."

Presentation of Fraternal Delegates.

Address, R. E. Tidewell, State Superintendent of Schools of Alabama.

8 o'clock, Lanier High School, Ash

Street
John W. Davis, West Virginia, president, presiding.

Music—Pearl Street A. M. E. church choir.
Address, Dr. T. H. Harris, state superintendent of schools of Louisiana.

Address, Dr. C. G. Woodson, director association for study of negro life and history, Washington, D. C.

Solo.
Announcements.

Education - 1929

Teachers' Association National

Jackson Chamber Of Commerce Welcomes Teachers' Conference

part: "The more than 5,000 Negro teachers in colored schools of the state join me in saying 'Welcome' to the coming of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools within our borders for the first time in the history of the great organization."

INSTITUTE, W. Va., July 25.—That the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which will meet in Jackson, Miss., July 30-August 2, will receive a cordial welcome was made doubly sure today when President John W. Davis of the association made public a letter received from the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, written by L. E. Foster, executive vice president, on last January 11. The text of the letter is as follows:

John W. Davis,
President W. Va. College Inst.,
Institute, W. Va.

Dear Sir: I am delighted that the National Association of Teachers in colored schools will meet in Jackson, July 30-Aug. 2. Jackson is one of the leading cities of this section of the South, and during 1928 entertained approximately 90 conventions.

I note that in addition to your colored teachers you will have many prominent white people here who are interested and associated in your work.

We feel also that coming to Jackson will be a stimulus to the work in the colored schools of this state. We have a number of colored private institutions near here in which you will be interested, and I am sure they will be greatly benefited by your convention here. You will be within a short distance of the famous Utica Jubilee Singers, as well as the Piney Woods school and others.

In conclusion let me wish for you and your association the greatest success in your convention in this city in which you endeavor to promote the highest and better interest of your people.

Sincerely,
(Signed) L. E. FOSTER,
Executive Vice President.

Also a letter from the Department of Education, state of Mississippi, at Jackson, written by W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, reads:

Prof. John W. Davis,

Dear Sir: This letter is to say that we are glad that the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is to meet in Jackson, Miss., July 26-August 2.

In Mississippi we always welcome these organizations that are working in the interest of better things for the people of this great nation. We trust that your program will be so fine and wholesome as to make this meeting a real milestone in the progress of working out ways and means of training the colored youth of our land for citizenship.

The Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, through its executive secretary, W. W. Blackburn, of Jackson, wrote in

part: "The more than 5,000 Negro teachers in colored schools of the state join me in saying 'Welcome' to the coming of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools within our borders for the first time in the history of the great organization."

"We welcome you to our state because of what you stand for and the great efforts you are putting forth to make this organization a mighty factor in welding a great influence for the making of a citizenship of which any nation should feel proud. Mississippi will be ready for you when you come and we promise that your stay with us will equal any you have had elsewhere and in many instances surpass others."

President J. H. Moseley of the Mississippi Association of Teachers in Colored Schools said: "The most pleasant reflections that come to our minds at this time are the happy thoughts that the National Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual session at Jackson. We welcome the National for the quickening and cheerful and inspiring influences which its great body of national educators will bring to the teachers of Mississippi and the adjoining states."

President B. B. Dansby, of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., said: "Jackson is a city of some 30,000 inhabitants about equally divided between colored and white people; it is centrally located in the state; passengers have access daily to trains on nine or ten different railroads. We are very happy to extend the National body, representing the teaching profession, an invitation to hold its next annual session in Mississippi. This invitation is concurred in and sanctioned by the citizens of Jackson, the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor of the city of Jackson and other educational and commercial authorities in both city and throughout the state. The coming of the National Association to Mississippi at this time is especially appropriate, in that it will give Mississippi a fine chance to correct certain unsavory impressions now prevalent throughout the nation relative to the educational and economic status of our group in this state. Secondly, the men and women, representing education boards and nation-wide school systems, will bring to Mississippi high, late Booker T. Washington in ad-

worth-while types of leadership in the field of education and economics— incentives and stupendous examples to urge Mississippi forward."

President William T. Holmes of Tugaloo College, Tugaloo, Miss., said: "Mississippians hear with pleasure that the National will meet at Jackson in July. And Tugaloo College at nearby Tugaloo extends to delegates a welcome as hearty as the heartiest. They may expect our utmost in hospitality. And we expect their infecting us with high educational inspirations."

The executive committee of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools is composed as follows: W. J. Hale, Nashville, Tenn., chairman; W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, vice chairman; H. C. Trenholm, Montgomery, Ala.; J. B. Watson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. S. Woodard, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Miss E. I. Copeland, Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. B. Jefferson, Dover, Del.; M. Grant Lucas, Washington, D. C.; Mordecai W. Johnson, Washington; C. S. Long Jr., Pensacola, Fla.; J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla.; H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga.; W. M. Hubbard, Forsyth, Ga.; Mrs. D. N. Diggins, Kansas City, Kan.; W. B. Mathews, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Jones, New Orleans; J. S. Clark, Baton Rouge; F. M. Wood, Baltimore; J. E. Johnson, Prentiss, Miss.; L. J. Rowan, Alcorn, Miss.; W. T. Holmes, Tugaloo, Miss.; O. Cook, Kansas City; J. E. Gregg, Kansas City, Kan.; B. F. Bullock, Bordentown, N. J.; F. D. Bluford, Greensboro, N. C.; E. E. Smith, Fayetteville, N. C.; H. L. McCrorey, Charlotte, N. C.; S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem, N. C.; W. G. Sneed, Oklahoma City, Okla.; L. Pinckney Hill, Cheyney, Pa.; R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.; F. W. Gore Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; R. E. Clay, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Singleton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. A. Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. Rivers, Barnwell, Fort Worth, Tex.; M. W. Dogan, Marshall, Tex.; W. R. Banks, Prairie View, Tex.; T. W. Turner, Hampton, Va.; J. M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va.; C. W. Boyd, Charleston, W. Va.; W. W. Sanders, Charleston, W. Va.

POST
VICKSBURG, MISS

AUG 6 1928

MISSISSIPPI NEGRO
RECEIVES SIGNAL HONOR

The National Teachers Association in Colored Schools which closed its annual session in Jackson a few days ago, brought to Mississippi many of the leading negro educators of America.

A constructive program was outlined and many of the negro leaders accepted the philosophy of the late Booker T. Washington in advising members of their race to

Mississippi received the signal honor in seeing one of her native sons in the person of J. E. John-

son assume the office of the first vice-president of the national body.

J. E. Johnson who is well known in Mississippi has won the esteem and respect of leading Mississippians of both races. He was born in Pike county; graduated at Alcorn College, and founder and principal of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, located in Jefferson Davis county. The Prentiss Institute has placed Prof. Johnson among the negro educators of the county, and has given many negro boys and girls a chance to work for an education who otherwise would have been deprived of the opportunity to get an education. He is thoroughly prepared and fully capable of carrying out the duties of his recently assumed office. It is the consensus of public opinion that a better selection could not have been made.

The newly elected personnel of the National Association follows: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Washington, president; J. E. Johnson, Mississippi, first vice president; W. W. Saunders, Virginia, executive secretary; M. H. Griffin, Alabama, treasurer.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson is president of Howard University, Washington, D. C., a school supported by the government and said to be the largest institution of higher training in the world for negroes.

for the coming year for his conspicuous organizing ability in lining up West Virginia teachers behind the national organization. In giving Mr. Sanders the new post of executive secretary, to succeed C. J. Calloway, of Tuskegee, resigned because of ill health, it was with the thought of keeping in the field the ability of Mr. Sanders to attract teachers not only from West Virginia, but from the country over, to come into the association and help put its program over. Mrs. A. S. Wright was praised for her work as acting executive secretary during Mr. Calloway's illness.

The association, according to W. J. Hale, chairman of the committee on nominations, felt it honored itself when it elected as its next president Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard University. Dr. Johnson, who was awarded the Spingarn medal this year and who has succeeded in getting Howard University placed under the supervision of the Federal government so there will be no annual scandal over the granting of funds for the institution, and who made one of the most able addresses of his career on Thursday night, August 1, before the members of the association in the city auditorium in Jackson, in accepting the office of president said he considered it a privilege to be allowed to serve the colored teachers of the nation and he hoped each and every one would feel free to write to him any constructive suggestions for the betterment of the organization, and he would promise his most careful and thorough consideration to all such suggestions.

Prof. J. E. Johnson, of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Prentiss, Miss., was elected first vice president of the association and in his speech of acceptance he pledged not only his personal cooperation to help make the organization bigger and better, but pledged the colored teachers of Mississippi would continue 100 per cent behind the program of raising the standards of education in colored schools throughout the country.

Jackson College, Mr. B. B. Dansby, especially the residents of the capital city, Jackson, gave a most cordial and hearty welcome to the 26th annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which convened at Jackson College, the City auditorium, Lanier High school and Tugaloo College from Tuesday, July 30, through Friday, August 2. This great organization, which was characterized during the meeting as "one of the vital forces for educators of the county, and has given a grown in five years from a membership of 300 to a membership of 5,000, reported its Jackson meeting as the most successful held in the quarter of a century of the organization's existence.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN,
Special Feature Writer.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 8. — The people of the State of Mississippi, white and colored, and

TEACHERS
MEET AT
JACKSON

Mississippi Town Proves
Cordial Hostess to National Association Of
Teachers In Colored
Schools;

president, proved a cordial and royal host to the visitors. Most of the sessions were held in its auditorium, and the sectional meetings, eight in number, were held in different rooms of the administration building. The first act of hospitality on the part of Jackson College was a luncheon tendered the executive committee on Tuesday afternoon in the school dining room. Throughout the four days of the meeting the entire school and its staff was at the disposal of the delegates and visitors.

Important Educators Present

This twenty-sixth meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools was distinctive because of the large number of important educators brought together at one time. There were 14 land grant college presidents present alone. There were representatives from the Department of Education at Washington, representatives from the state departments of education throughout the South, and Rosenwald and General Education Board representatives. Dr. E. H. Shinn, white, in charge of agricultural instruction, office of Co-operative Extension Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture, delivered a most significant address before the body on "The Significance of Vocational Training in a State Program of Negro Education." R. E. Tidwell, white, state superintendent of education, Montgomery, Ala., delivered a significant address of "Education in the South With Special Reference to Rural and Industrial Economic Relationships." Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, was forceful in an address Wednesday morning. Jackson Davis, white, of the General Education Board, aroused the members of the association by his speech on "Progress in Education." Other white men spoke, and it was notable to see and hear, in the state of Mississippi, white men speak of "fairness in our educational program" and "we want to see all the people educated." At least it was an achievement to have them go on record, in Mississippi, in behalf of doing the right thing by the Negro in education. Particularly did the superintendent of education of Alabama, Mr. Tidwell, make an effort to be fair. He admitted conditions were bad, but said they could be much worse, and expressed the hope that he could help improve them. Albon L. Holsey of Tuskegee Institute represented the business men with a speech on "Co-operative Business."

A scholarly address by W. W. Sanders on "The Division and Expenditure of Public School Funds in Several States Where Separate Schools for White and Negro Children Are Maintained" was delivered in the auditorium of Lanier High school, O. B. Cobbins, principal, at the Wednesday afternoon session of the association. Dr. John B. Watson, of Pine Bluff, aroused considerable comment by his speech on "Industrial Education." Felton G. Clark, president of the Louisiana Teachers' Association also delivered a forceful and instructive address at the Friday morning session, held in the auditorium of Tougaloo College, 12 miles out from Jackson.

The master address of the meeting was the president's annual message. President Davis was at his best in the auditorium of Lanier High school and with rare skill and characteristic courage and frankness interpreted to both white and black in Mississippi just what the Negro wants in education, what he ought to have and must have. Introduced by President J. S. Clark of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La., as one of the most able educators in the country, and certainly the most outstanding and successful of the younger college administrators, Mr. Davis proceeded to tell the members of the association not only what they must do to make the organization a practical and financial success, but what they must do to make it a spiritual and moral success. His recommendations were well received, for he had shown in a concrete way, during his year in of-

fice, just how much can be done toward making the organization the great force for better education that it ought to be.

The committee on findings, appointed by President Davis before the new officers were elected, which was composed of Dr. John M. Gandy, Petersburg, Va., chairman; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, H. C. Trentholm of Montgomery, Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee, Leo M. Favrot, white, of Louisiana; Miss E. L. Copeland of Arkansas; N. C. Newbold, white, of North Carolina; W. A. Robinson, of Knoxville, Tenn., and W. W. Sanders, reported as follows:

"The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in its twenty-sixth annual session at Jackson, Miss., has confronted and discussed many problems of vital importance and concern to the development of Negro education in the United States, particularly in those states maintaining separate schools. Many of these problems are at the very foundation of the growth and development of Negro life in America in all of its phases in the territory covered by these schools. The committee on findings desires to call the attention of the national association to the following situations discovered in discussing the various problems during the session:

"1. We recommend that this association express to the Association of Colleges and Secondary schools in the southern states their appreciation for the serious attention now being given by them to the question of rating of Negro secondary schools and colleges within their territory. This new attitude of the Southern Association is full of promise and we hope that within the current year it will eventuate in a satisfactory rating arrangement.

"2. We view with satisfaction the working out of plans by which colleges in several communities have combined in the interest of more economic and efficient administration. The committee feels that this is one of the most advanced steps taken in recent years. We notice with interest the beginning which Negro denominations have made of discovering their common interests and problems, and we recommend that in their common councils during the coming year they consider seriously what possibilities of more effective work in their denominational colleges and secondary schools may lie in such mergers or affiliations.

"3. We take recognition of the fact that appropriations to Howard University which for many years have been in question now have been fully authorized by congressional enactment, thus assuring Howard University of constant and more adequate support. Within the entire southern area there is not a single complete university available for educational service to the colored people. The possibility that such a university organization may be brought to pass by the help of the Federal government is deeply encouraging to teachers in all divisions of Negro education.

"4. The finding of our meetings for the past several years have indicated that one of the serious problems facing Negro education is the fact that the states of the South are bearing an unequal burden in the problem of school support. We reconfirm this finding and express our earnest hope that a way may be found by which the Federal government may help the South in bearing this burden. We join with the National Educational Association in the support of the Federal bill now pending in Congress for the establishment of a United States department of education with a secretary in the President's cabi-

net. We view with alarm the fact that Negro education is not receiving a proportionate share in the several funds appropriated for education by the Federal government, and we recommend that a standing committee be appointed as a part of this association which shall study the whole problem of Federal funds and their relation to Negro education, and make annual reports with recommendations to this body.

"5. We recommend that the association again express the deep sense of gratitude of the teachers in Negro schools to the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, the Slater Fund, the Jeunes Fund and to their agents for their wise and far-reaching helpfulness which they have given public sentiment in adequate public support to the Negro schools. And especially for the stimulating effect which their work has had upon the development of a public sentiment in the southern states increasingly favorable toward the adequate support of Negro education.

"6. We recommend that the association express itself as being cordially responsive to the suggestions of one of these boards to the effect that the counsel of this association may be made available for these boards through representation at such meetings as the several boards may request.

"7. We recommend that the association express its appreciation of the large number of southern white men interested in Negro education in attendance upon this meeting. Their presence bespeaks an interest which is full of promise and which we heartily welcome.

"8. We recommend that this association express appreciation of the fine spirit shown in the recent meeting of the National Educational Association at Atlanta, Ga., when for the first time in the history of the N. E. A. Negro education had a real place in the deliberations of that body, being represented on the program by both white and colored speakers. This is the first fruitful evidence of the work of our committee of affiliation. We recommend that this committee be made one of the standing committees of the association.

"9. Close to the educational success of the Negro in the South is the problem of farm relief, affecting all of the farmers of the nation, of whom the Negro farmers are an important part. It is to be regretted that a representative of Negro farmers was not appointed to the Farm Relief Board that the interests of the Negro farmer might be conserved. We recommend that the Department of Agricultural Education appoint a committee to study this program of relief, as it will be outlined by the Board of Farm Relief, and to take such steps as may be necessary to give effective aid in safeguarding the interests of the Negro as an agricultural producer.

"10. We recommend that this association appoint a committee to study the possible developments of trade and trade training opportunities for Negroes in the southern area with a view to opening up avenues now closed to Negro youth.

"11. We recommend that this association express to the secretary of the United States Department of the Interior its appreciation of his appointment of three Negro educational representatives on his committee. The relationship of the Federal government to education we further recommend that the officers of this association take such steps

as may be needed to secure Negro representation on the President's committee to study child welfare in America."

The report was adopted as read by the association.

The next place of meeting will be at Petersburg, Va., at Virginia State Normal and Industrial Institute, Dr. J. M. Gandy, president. The meeting closed in the Jackson College auditorium Friday night. The association passed resolutions thanking the citizens of Jackson and of Mississippi for their hospitality and the two colleges, Jackson and Tougaloo, for their efforts to entertain them. Tougaloo College, Rev. William T. Holmes (white), president, served a delicious and ample picnic lunch with punch to the delegates free at the Friday meeting on its campus.

HEALTH EDUCATION AMONG NEGROES IS TOPIC OF REPORT

Dr. W. E. Noblin, Hinds county health director, has received a detailed report from the negroes on their educational health campaign activities in Hinds county during July when five health units were organized and an instructive address delivered to 200 women of the race.

As a result of the reports of the work being done here by negroes, the National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools which recently held its annual convention here, adopted a resolution making the slogan of the teachers, "Health Education."

The local workers were also greatly aided by instruction received during the convention through addresses from some of the leading educators in negro health work, including federal government representatives.

It is believed by the negroes that the example being set in Hinds county by them will lead the state health board to more activity throughout the state among the race in health education.

The negroes working on and studying health education will have their next meeting August 14, 7 p.m. at St. Marks Episcopal church.

Editor



MRS. A. S. WRIGHT
Of Tuskegee, is editor of The Bulletin, official organ of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools.

Education - 1929.

Teachers' Association, State.

DOBBINS ELECTED HEAD OF ALA. TEACHERS; DR. MOTON DELIVERS GREAT MESSAGE---TALKS PLAIN

Reporter

3/30/29
Birmingham, Ala.
In a series of meetings characterized by constructive outstanding speakers, by distinctive and carefully-organized round-table discussions, by enjoyable musical features and by the attendance and participation of the representative teachers of the entire state, the Alabama State Teachers' Association closed its annual meeting at the Industrial High School on Saturday afternoon with the election of Prof. A. G. Dobbins of the Lincoln School as president, Mrs. T. H. McKenzie of the Morgan County Training School at Hartselle as vice-president, Prof. E. Z. Matthews of Sheffield as secretary and President J. F. Drake of the A. and M. Institute at Normal as treasurer. Prof. J. A. Welton of the Patterson School, was vice-president and presided at all the sessions in lieu of Miss Cornelia Bowen, the retiring president, who could not be present because of illness.

Large Number Of Speakers

The array of speakers for the meeting was perhaps the most outstanding group that has appeared on the programs of a single year. In the afternoon of the first day, President H. Councill Trenholm of the State Normal School and Prof. W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute and Prof. M. H. Griffin of the State Department of Education preceded Rev. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute, who made the keynote address for the meeting. The first three men made interesting reports on the development of education in Alabama and in the other Southern States, while Rev. Imes made some interesting observations of the problems of education for the youth of today. One of the best addresses of the entire meeting was delivered on Thursday night by President John W. Davis of the West Virginia State College and also president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, who thrilled and in-

spired his audience with his treatment of the teachers' from the angles of teaching, guiding and inspiring. At the general session on Friday morning, Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago and Miss Charl Williams of the National Education Association, were presented along with Dr. R. E. Tidwell and made quite informing and entertaining contributions to the program. The climax of the program came on Friday night when Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, spoke to an overflowing audience and in his characteristic manner pointed out certain problems facing the teachers of Negro boys and girls. Prof. B. T. Harvey, of Morehouse College, Messrs. J. S. Lambert and E. G. McGehee of the State Department of Education, Mr. L. M. Favrot of the General Education Board, Mr. S. L. Smith of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and Superintendent C. B. Glenn of the Birmingham City Schools, also made significant contributions to the general programs and helped to swell the array of distinguished professional leadership in education that was made available at the meeting.

Round Table Meetings

The round-table meetings were conducted on Friday morning and had been carefully planned so as to contribute most to the teachers in attendance. Perhaps the outstanding program was that of the Department of principals, high school and college teachers, under the chairmanship of Prof. R. B. Hudson, which sponsored an outstanding and informing contribution on the teaching of science and the providing of minimum science equipment on meagre funds by Prof. B. T. Harvey, who is head of the science department at Morehouse College, is editor of the Journal of Science, who has completed most of his study at Columbia University for the Ph.D. degree in science. The other round-table discussions were handled by Prof. E. Z. Matthews, Prof. A. Edward Banks, Prof. E. J. O'Neal,

Alabama.

Miss Mary Wilber Weeks, Prof. E. J. Oliver and Miss Bennie Maye Ware.

The musical features for the general programs were quite good. The new symphony orchestra from the State Normal School at Montgomery rendered most commendable numbers on Thursday night and Friday morning under the direction of Mr. Willis James. The Industrial High School Band was at its best on Friday night. The famous Tuskegee Institute quartette added to the enjoyment of the program on Friday night. Mrs. Sarah Chapman Williams, Miss Ernestine Rutland, Mrs. Margaret Hunter, Mrs. Lillian Stone Moore, Miss Aldena Windham and Captain Frank Drye of Tuskegee Institute made most acceptable individual musical contributions on the programs.

With the flood conditions affecting a considerable portion of the State and with the rain pouring in torrents during the whole of Thursday and Friday, the teachers made quite a creditable showing in attendance. Although the state attendance was not as large as that of previous years it was quite representative from all sections of the state and was further evidence of the interest of the 2,900 Alabama teachers who had registered in the Association during the year. The teachers remained right through the deliberations of Saturday morning which were characterized by a commendable liberality in financial contributions, by the abrupt refusal to approve the proposed new constitution, by the touching memorial service for those who had died during the year and by the spirited contest for the presidential honors by the two candidates who were both Birmingham principals in the persons of Prof. A. G. Dobbins and J. A. Welton.

Great Interest Is Shown

Not only the type of programs sponsored at the meetings but the general atmosphere was suggestive of the growing professional attitude of Alabama's Negro teachers. Both Tuskegee Institute and State Normal School were conferring with numerous teachers respecting their summer school study. Tuskegee staged a very interesting exhibit of their work. State Normal distributed a very illuminating and creditable research journal carrying the reports of several studies which have been made during the year by State Normal people and embodying a valuable collection of information about the present educational conditions among Negroes

in the State of Alabama.

Dr. Moton Delivers Great Message

Contrasting the popular attitude towards education 50 years ago with that of today, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, addressed the Alabama Teachers' Association, composed of Negro teachers at Industrial High School, Friday night, declared that prejudice against and indifference towards education has given way to an intelligent humanitarian interest in education for both races.

"This change in sentiment has been widespread, and today we find very few people who are opposed to education for any group," the speaker said.

"One of the most encouraging features of this change in sentiment is the very active interest which white people are now taking in the education of the Negro. Our own State of Alabama maintains a bureau of Negro education in the State Department of Education. It has manned this bureau with competent educators who devote their time to improving educational conditions among Negroes. Not only has the State taken an interest in Negro education, but the people of this and other Southern States have indicated their interest and pride in Negro education by their contributions to the 4,500 Rosenwald schools that serve Negro children throughout the rural districts of the South."

Dr. Moton called attention to the necessity of striving for high moral ideals as well as for scholarship in schools. "We must not lose sight of the fact that the qualities of honesty, integrity and dependability are essential to the development of a well-educated individual," he added. "We teachers must remember that character building is the real aim of all education."

Two Schools Here Recognized By State

The Industrial High School and the high school department of Miles Memorial College, of this city, are among the six secondary schools for Negroes accredited by the State Department of Education, according to a statement by E. G. McGehee, supervisor of Negro education in Alabama, at the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers' Association here Friday morning. The other schools are the State Normal School at Montgomery; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee; high school department of Talledega College, Talledega, and the high school depart-

ment of Barber College, Anniston.

Recognition was made on the basis of training of teachers, equipment of laboratories and libraries, and length of school term. These are the first Negro schools of the State to be accredited. Other schools will be added to the list as they meet the qualifications.

Large Committee Meet Dr. Moton

Acting President J. A. Welton on Friday appointed a representative committee to meet Dr. R. R. Moton and his party at the L. & N. station when their train arrived at 6:40 P. M.

The committee was headed by Prof. R. B. Hudson, principal of the Clark School, Selma, Ala., and was composed of the following: Prof. A. G. Dobbins, principal of Lincoln School; Walter Thomas Woods, Grand Master of Masons of Alabama; Prof. W. C. Davis, principal of Thomas School; Oscar W. Adams, editor of The Birmingham Reporter; Pro. H. A. Knox, dean of Tugle Institute; Prof. G. W. Scott, principal Pratt City School; Rev. E. T. Woods, dean of Miles Memorial College; Rev. R. M. McKenzie, J. J. Harrison, President H. C. Trenholm of State Normal School; Prof. M. H. Griffin, State Rosenwald Agent; P. W. Ware, Dr. E. O. Woolfolk, pastor of St. Paul M. E. Church; Dr. C. L. Fisher, pastor Sixteenth Street Baptists Church; Mr. T. C. Windham, president Acme Finance Corporation; Rev. H. C. Terrell, pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church; Rev. P. W. Walls, pastor of Payne Chapel A. M. E. Church; Mr. P. D. Davis, president Civic and Commercial League; Rev. F. W. Alstork, pastor Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church; President J. F. Drake, A. and M. College; Rev. J. W. Goodgame, pastor Sixth Avenue Baptist Church; Prof. E. Z. Matthews, principal, Sheffield High School, and Prof. H. D. Davidson, principal Bibb County Training School.

Officers Elected

The Association elected the following officers: Prof. A. G. Dobbins, president; Mrs. T. H. McKenzie, vice-president; Prof. E. Z. Matthews, secretary; Miss Fannie White, financial secretary; Prof. J. F. Drake, treasurer; Prof. E. C. Roberts, chairman Program Committee; Prof. W. R. Wood, statistical secretary; auditors: Prof. W. R. McCord, Mr. B. A. Hudson; chaplain, Rev. John W. Overtre.

Association Make Donations

The Alabama State Teachers' Association, in the closing section of its activities were not unmindful of the charities and the suffering people in the State of Alabama.

In their business section the association made some substantial donations, and among them the sufferers in the recent Alabama floods received \$200, the Girls' Rescue Home at Mt. Meigs, \$100, and the Margaret Murray Washington Camp, Birmingham, \$50.



PROF. A. G. DOBBINS

Graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Graduate of Alabama State Normal Summer Student of Wilberforce University, Summer Student of Chicago University, Who Was Elected President of the Alabama State Teachers' Association, March 23, 1929. Prof. Dobbins is the Successful Principal of the Lincoln School.

Prof. A. G. Dobbins, the newly elected president of the Alabama State Teachers' Association, brings a wealth of experience and training to this esteemed and exalted position. Upon his own ambition and with the help of his widowed mother, who had nine children to look after, he entered the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in 1909, only have the advantage of poor country school in Hale County, Alabama, where he was born. Financial conditions forced him to enter night school. After five years of hard study, earnest toil and many privations, he graduated from the Academic and Mechanical Departments with a creditable record.

Prof. Dobbins located in Birmingham, Ala., where he married Miss Louise M. Brown and established a home. They have a lovely family of four children.

He carried on a creditable contracting business until natural tendencies forced him into the classroom as a school teacher. He has held the following positions and discharged his duties honestly, fearlessly and courageously: Superintendent Boys' Indus-

try at Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; manual training teacher Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; superintendent of vocational activities in the public schools of St. Petersburg, Fla., then coming to the Birmingham Public Schools in 1918, where he has served as principal ever since. Prof. Dobbins' elevation in the City Schools of Birmingham was almost phenomenal. He was appointed principal of the Kingston School in 1918. This school grew in number of teachers and pupils and the work was of such a calibre that at the close of two years he was promoted to the principalship of the Slater School, the old landmark of Negro education in Birmingham. This school grew under his leadership from 1,300 pupils and 33 teachers to 2,400 pupils and 48 teachers. The Board of Education organized the Lincoln Intermediate or Junior High School in 1924. Prof. Dobbins was again promoted to the principalship of this school, which position he has held until the present time. The Lincoln School is the largest elementary or intermediate school in the South, having an enrollment of 2,300 pupils and 50 teachers. It is operated on the platoon base, which provides for work, study and play for its pupils. The school is housed in a large, beautiful brick building. Prof. Dobbins and his teachers are carrying forward a constructive program.

Prof. Dobbins attributes his measure of success to the loyalty and co-operation of his excellent, well chosen faculty, and to his many friends and coworkers in Birmingham and over the State of Alabama. We are sure that during his administration the Alabama State Teachers' Association will move forward with a constructive program, as Prof. Dobbins is known to be a great organizer.

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NEGRO TEACHERS STRIKE

They Relent, However, and Decide to Take Cut in Pay.

ATHENS, Ala., July 19.—What is believed to be the first strike of its kind took place here this week when all of the negro teachers of the Limestone County rural schools walked out and refused to teach during the summer session under the wage schedule recently adopted by the county board of education.

Last year the negro teachers were paid salaries ranging from \$40 to \$75 per month. But the new schedule reduces the salaries to \$35-\$50 per month. The negroes held a mass meeting in the courthouse where it was voted not to accept the reduction, but when the county board announced that the schools would open nevertheless with teachers from other counties

the negroes rescinded their former resolution and accepted the new price schedule, and the summer session will be held with regular teachers.

Education - 1929

Teachers' Association, State

American Federation of Teachers.

Conditions which prompted the New York delegation to the 13th annual session of the American Federation of Teachers' meeting in Chicago, to submit to resolutions recommending the abolition of Jim Crow schools and giving the organization of Negro teachers, are analyzed in a statistical study of 250 city school systems throughout the country for the year 1928-29 released by the Department of the Interior.

The resolutions declared that "Negro children and Negro teachers are victims of gross discrimination in various parts of the American public school system" and urged the immediate abolition of Jim Crow schools, and equal facilities for colored and white children, equal expenditure per child in American schools irrespective of race or color, equal pay for Negro and white teachers doing the same grade work, and selection and promotion of teachers on an equal basis regardless of race or color.

Another set of resolutions requested the Federation to launch a campaign to organize Negro teachers and to include Negro teachers in the white unions on the same basis as white teachers.

The study by the Interior department shows clearly how far behind the South is in education.

(By Capitol News Service)

In 1928 the per capita cost for all current expenditures in cities with a population of 100,000 or more was \$113.69, the highest being Yonkers, N. Y., with \$157.37 per pupil and the lowest Birmingham, Ala., with \$59.02, a ratio of nearly 3 to 1.

Yonkers spends \$3,000 for each teacher, supervisor and principal while in Birmingham the low salaries paid colored teachers cut the average paid there to \$1,534.

The lowest per capita cost for all cities is \$25.57 for Phoenix City, Ala. Rome, Ga., with \$28.65 and Troy, Ala. with \$32.24 follow close behind.

Norfolk At Bottom

Among the cities of 100,000 population and over, Dallas Texas., New Orleans, La., Norfolk, and Birmingham are at the foot of the list. Norfolk, for instance, has a total school population of 18,382, of which 6,625 are colored. The Negro illiteracy is 13.9.

In the second group of cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population, nine Southern cities are at the bottom of the list. They are Winston-Salem and Charlotte in North Carolina, Petersburg and Portsmouth in Virginia, Springfield, Mo., Mobile and Montgomery in Alabama, Macon and Savannah in Georgia. In Portsmouth there are 3,998 colored children of school age out of a total of 10,039.

Similarly the nine cities lowest on the list in the third group of 10,000 to 30,000 population are in the South. They are Owensburg, Ky., Charlottesville, Spartansburg, S. C., Pine Bluff, Ark., Selma, Ala., Rome, Ga., and Phoenix, Ala.

Education 1929

Teachers' Association, State.

time and expense.

Hon. Charles Snelling, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, and Dr. Robert R. Morton have been invited to address the convention on Thursday night, April 19th.

The annual Spelling Contest will be held on Friday night, April 20th. This contest is open to grammar schools, junior and senior high schools. Two gold medals are given for the best two spellers. The same book that was used last year will be used this year, namely: "Common Words Commonly Misspelled," published by Johnson Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga. Price 48c plus postage.

Prof. R. W. Gadsden, 609 W. 36th Street, Savannah, Ga., will have charge. All schools planning to enter the contest shall notify Mr. Gadsden who will enroll the pupils and make arrangements for the contest.

It is the custom of the Association to put on an industrial exhibit at its annual meeting, and all schools are requested to prepare a display of their work in the handicrafts. Miss Annie Dixon, Director of Home Economics of the Georgia State College, Savannah, is the chairman of the committee on exhibits, and all who plan to have exhibits are urged to notify Miss Dixon in order that she may provide such space as each school may need.

We are determined to register 4000 teachers this year, and every teacher in the State is asked to do his or her best to this end. Badges may be had by writing to Mr. Walter B. Hill, State Educational Dept., State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

Teachers in Convention

State Body Meeting at Asbury Church

MAYOR SAUSSY SPEAKS

Large Crowd at Opening Session

The Georgia State Teachers' Educational Association opened its annual convention here last night at Asbury M. E. church before a large and enthusiastic crowd. The principal features of the evening's program being the welcome address by Mayor Gordon Saussy and the annual address by President J. W. Holley of Atlanta. The opening remarks were made by Principal Lewis G. Callen of Beach High school and the master of ceremonies was Principal R. W. Gadsden of East Broad and Paulsen schools. A selection was rendered by the Asbury choir and the invocation was asked by Rev. Scott Bartley, pastor.

Mayor Saussy's address was very enthusiastically received by the gathering. After briefly discussing the educational work of the state, he said that it was his desire that all the people of the state, white and black, should receive the very best public education possible. He further stated that he would be glad to do all in his power to make the convention both pleasurable and profitable.

Among others who spoke were President H. A. Hunt of the Fort Valley H. and I. Institute, and Prof. J. M. Deas of Adel, who responded to the addresses of welcome made by Mr. W. S. Scott and Miss O. Holly Lee.

The convention will be in session until tomorrow (Friday) evening at which time a banquet will be tendered the visitors at the Georgia State Industrial College. A boat ride will be enjoyed by the visitors this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon they will be given an automobile ride to the places of interest in and around the city.

Hunt Heads Teachers

Association Closes Session; Creates New

SECRETARIAL OFFICE

Visitors Given Long Round of Entertainments

The Ga. State Teachers' Educational Association which convened here last week, ended Friday night.

Georgia. with the final session at the first African Baptist church at which time the meeting was opened by Dr. J. W. Holley, retiring president and scripture lesson was read and invocation offered by Rev. John J. Adams. An address was made by Mrs. Sarah F. Brown on "Par-

ent-Teacher Association and Its Objectives." Mrs. R. S. Taylor, also spoke on the "Press As An Educational Agency." After several musical selections Prof. R. W. Gadsden conducted a spelling match between elementary and high school students. The first prize for the high school winner was awarded to Pearl Graham, a pupil from the Statesboro high school and the prize for the lower grades was won by Nathaniel Johnson of East Broad school, who was the smallest member in the group. The prize tender a gold and silver medal were presented by W. T. Reid, grand chancellor of colored Knights of Pythias, and A. T. Walden, grand attorney of the same order.

The installation of the newly elected officers was the last order of business and the visitors were entertained with a reception at the McKelvey-Powell auditorium as a final culmination of a "pleasant, peaceful and profitable session" as one of the leaders expressed it.

Among the salient accomplishments of the convention was the creation of the office of executive secretary and the person named by the executive committee to fill this position will also perform the duties formerly discharged by the field agent. The salary of this officer was recommended to be fixed at \$1,500 per annum, but the body voted to let it remain at the present figure of \$1,200 which has been the amount paid the field worker. Another recommendation that created a deal of interest was the passage of a rule to limit the term of office of all elected officers to two years. A resolution was adopted urging the executive committee to use its influence and best efforts by appeals and petitions to the state legislature and county and city authorities to appropriate more funds for Negro schools.

The election of officers, which took place Friday afternoon, was a very spirited affair and consumed several hours in casting and count-

ing the ballots for the president and the selection of other minor officers. There were three aspirants for the highest office and a spirited contest resulted in the election of Prof. Henry A. Hunt of Ft. Valley. Prof. R. W. Gadsden of Savannah ran second in the race with Prof. J. W. Hubert, also of Savannah was third. The official ballot read: Hunt 169, Gadsden 119, Hubert 49. F. R. Lampkin, president of Americus Institute was elected vice president. President Hunt is one of the most widely known colored educational workers in the state. He began his career as a constructive worker more than twenty-five years ago with a very small building at Fort Valley. By persistent and energetic efforts he has succeeded in building a school consisting of several modern brick structures and equipment representing a cost of approximately half a million dollars. He is a graduate of Atlanta University and has specialized in the improvement of educational conditions in the rural districts. His annual meat show at Fort Valley has stimulated an interest in hog raising throughout that section.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle Friday, December 6, 1929

NEGRO TEACHERS TO HOLD MEETING

Annual Institute to Be Held Tomorrow in Aiken

Special to The Chronicle. Aiken, S. C., Dec. 5.—The colored teachers of Aiken county will hold their annual institute at the Aiken graded school Friday and Saturday. Annie R. Taylor, rural supervisor of colored schools, has announced. The president and secretary of the county colored teachers' association are A. W. Nicholson and M. M. Briggs.

March 1, 1929
PROGRAM OF COLORED
TEACHERS MEETING

To be Held in Here on Saturday
March 9th, 1929.

1. Devotional Exercises.
2. Home Study and Study Program—Miss Charlotte Smith, Pearl Creek School.
3. "Community Cooperation"—Prof. E. J. Walker, teacher at County Line.
4. "Methods of Teaching Primary Reading"—Miss M. L. Sampson, Primary Sparks-Adel High and Ind. School.
5. "Teaching First Grade Arithmetic"—Miss Sarah Williams, Lenox School.
6. Remarks by President—Prof. H. E. Dent, President.

All teachers are asked to be present and are urged to please be on time. The meeting to open strictly at 10:00 o'clock.

(Miss) Ella M. Hall, Reporter.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN SAVANNAH

Colored School Teachers From All Sections of the State Are Planning to Attend Meeting This Year.

The Georgia Teachers' and Educational Association will meet in annual convention in Savannah, April 17th, 1929. This promises to be the largest and most important gathering of Negro teachers ever held in the State. The registration to date indicates that the teachers are becoming aroused as never before and the program committee is arranging to have a fine class of experts to take care of the departmental work, so that the teachers may be assured of getting something of real value for their

Education - 1929

Kentucky

Teachers' Association State

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Friday, March 29, 1929

the past. This plan has made the State Normals of Tennessee, West Virginia and Texas famous among us. Should Kentucky do less?

We have no candidate and shall have none. We only desire unsullied character, proven ability and wide experience in the president selected.

An open frank procedure will insure tranquility and whole-hearted support.

Will you hear us before the election?

RNAL, LOUISVILLE

Y NEWS

BELL ASKED TO HEAR NEGROES

Man of Ability As Head of
Normal School Is Aim,
Meyzeek Says.

TELEGRAM IS SENT

Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, president of the Kentucky Negro Educational Association, Thursday night sent a telegram to W. C. Bell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, asking that a man of "proven ability and unsullied character" be selected to replace G. P. Russell, former president of the Negro State Normal School at Frankfort, who was forced to resign recently when a deficit of several thousand dollars was found in the school funds.

Professor Meyzeek said the telegram was a result of several letters he had received from Negro educators from throughout the State urging him to take the matter up with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The text of the telegram follows:

In obedience to the urgent request of the leading Negro educators throughout the State, I am sending this telegram sincerely trusting it may merit your approval.

The Kentucky Negro Educational Association rejoices to know that at last we shall have a reorganization of our State Normal School so long prayed for and that it may now truly represent the aspirations of our people, when a committee of three may present a few ideas that we consider to be criteria, as to character, education and experience for the selection of a new president and faculty, without politics or personal favoritism as in

Education-1929

Teachers' Association, State

Peabody, La. Town Hall,
Friday, November 22, 1929

STATE COLORED TEACHERS MEET

Speeches Delivered, Accomplishments Reviewed, Future Discussed

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Louisiana Colored Teachers Association is in session at Peabody high school on lower Third street. The first session was commenced Thursday at 10 a. m., with President F. G. Clark, presiding. Prof. J. B. Lafargue, local chairman conducted the local program. The invocation was by Rev. A. W. M. Obee, pastor Newman M. E. church, and the music was by Peabody school chorus. The teachers were welcomed on behalf of the Rapides teachers by Sallie Holmes Fields. A duet was sung by Marie Beatty Lawson and Sallie H. Johnson. The welcome address for the city was by Mayor V. V. Lamkin. Amanda Waller and Hattie Williams sang a duet, and Thelma Segrow solo.

Prof. J. L. Jones, principal Parish Training School, responded to welcome addresses. He spoke of the progress made by colored schools in the past ten years. The new president F. G. Clark, was introduced by Prof. Lafargue. The president outlined the procedure, stating that the theme for this year is "The Improvement of Class Room Instruction."

After appointment of committees adjournment was had to 3 p. m., at which time prayer was offered by Rev. W. S. Chinn. Prof. M. J. Foster of Monroe was master of ceremonies. The following parishes and representatives responded: East Baton Rouge, W. J. Thomas; Beauregard, Alice Grundy; Bossier, M. Hamilton; Grant, A. J. Tademy; Iberia, A. B. Simon; Iberville, M. Thelma.

President Clark introduced Prof. A. C. Lewis, state agent for Negro Schools, who addressed the convention. He spoke of accomplishments in past five years and what he hopes to accomplish in future. He said that a committee of educators had been appointed for the purpose of "Seeing Just Where We Are." They are M. C. Newboard of N. C.; S. H. Fisher of Bienville; W. B. Prescott of St. Landry; Ward Anderson of Lake Charles; A. D. Dalshe of New Orleans; Prof. Lee of L. S. U.; J. W. Bateman, G. C. Jones, J. M. Foote

J. S. Jones. A rising vote of thanks was given Prof. Lewis.

Prof. J. M. Frazier made his annual report as executive secretary which followed the reading of a letter from Prof. J. S. Jones, who is in Chicago attending the meeting of Rosenwald agents.

On motion of Prof. R. U. Clark seconded by R. F. Long, the officers now serving were elected by acclamation to serve for the ensuing year. This was with the exception of two members of the executive council who will be named by the executive council.

At the Thursday night session the following additional parishes reported: Jackson, Lincoln, Morehouse, Orleans, Ouachita, Rapides, Red River, St. Landry.

The association met today in departmental sessions. President Clark of Southern University will speak tonight at Peabody School on "Education Meeting the Needs of the People from the Standpoint of Professional, Agricultural and Industrial."

Louisiana

Education - 1929

New Jersey

Teachers' Association, State. N. J. Teachers To Meet

In Asbury Park, May 11

Bordentown, N. J.—Plans are being completed for the fifteenth annual meeting of the Organization of Teachers of Colored Children in the State of New Jersey at Asbury Park on the 11th of May. Lester B. Granger, president of the body, announces that invitations have been extended to State Commissioner Elliott, Assistant Commissioners West, and President John Davis of West Virginia State College to address the body in its annual meeting, which will discuss throughout the entire session the problems that arise in connection with the education of colored youth in this state.

The session will open at ten o'clock in the morning with reports of the various study centers, and include a discussion on the topic "What New Jersey is Doing for the Colored Children in her Public Schools." Considerable advance interest has been shown in this subject, and warm debate is expected as the pedagogues bring forth their pet theories and opinions. At the afternoon session, the various speakers are expected to sum up the results of the morning meeting.

The Asbury Park Center is making careful plans for the entertainment of about three hundred visitors, under the leadership of D. L. Asbury, head of the local body. A reception in the evening at the Ridge Avenue School will wind up the day's activities.

Education-1929

Teachers' Association, State.

HERALD

Smithfield, N.C.

JAN 18 1929

Negro Teacher Association.

In view of the fact we are staging a drive to equip a room in the negro hospital at Smithfield, we are asking all the teachers to come to the meeting January 26 prepared to complete their financial report on subscriptions to the Johnston County Star. Each individual teacher will be given credit for the amount reported on his subscription drive, and we are asking a greater interest manifested in order that we may be able to finance the paper the remainder of the school year.

We are asking a full attendance on the part of both teachers and school committeemen to the meeting January 26 and especially all members of the county parent-teacher association. Matters of importance are to be discussed. Delegates will be elected for the state parent-teacher association which will meet at Shaw University, Raleigh, at an early date.

MRS. LAURA J. A. KING,
Supervisor Rural Schools Johnston County.

Durham, N. C. Herald
Friday, March 29, 1929

doing a lot of talking," Sheriff Moreland said.

The strike, which caused the shut down of the two textile plants employing 5,000 workers, was settled when company officials agreed to an increased wage scale. Labor leaders succeeded in organizing a textile workers' union during the strike disturbances and efforts have been continued to increase its membership since operations were resumed.

STATE NEGRO TEACHERS MEETING IN CHARLOTTE

Charlotte, March 28.—(P)—The forty-eighth annual convention of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' association opened here tonight with more than 1,000 Negro educators at-

tending. They were welcomed by Mayor Redd and by school officials.

Speakers at today's sessions will include Dr. William Chandler Bagley of Columbia university, Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater foundations.

N. C. News
March 29, 1929

The Negro School Teachers.

Charlotte is host to the Negro school teachers of the State who are here by the hundreds to attend the annual meeting of their association and it is not out of place to pause long enough to give them welcome to the community, for what they are in themselves and for what they are doing for the development of the commonwealth.

The Negro teachers represent a class of our citizens who have no easy nor small task. Theirs the important duty of giving instruction to their own race, naturally backward in the matter of personal development and, in some measure, averse to educational development. That makes the job of these teachers one of greater hardship and burden than the similar work which is being done by the white teachers. These latter handle children who more readily fall into the habit of going to school and who are more ambitious in respect to educational possibilities.

The Negro teachers of North Carolina are doing a splendid work. They are high-toned men and women who are thoroughly acquainted with the dignity and deeper meaning of their profession and who are rendering excellent service in this new day of more popular Negro education.

They have a heavy obligation resting upon them. Whatever one's views may be about the function of the State compelling its Negro children to go to school or whatever one may think about the value of learning to the children of this race, none can deny that the influence and example of men and women who are in the schoolhouse with these children will go a long way toward the uplift of such pupils and toward starting them off into channels from which they may never depart.

North Carolina

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Sunday, March 31, 1929

County Boards

Installation of Members Chief
School and Hi

Three of Mecklenburg county's numerous boards and commissions will be faced with the problem of

EDUCATORS END SESSIONS HERE

Negro Teachers Conclude 3-
Day Convention With
Varied Program.

Prof. W. S. Turner, dean of Shaw university at Raleigh, was elected president of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' association at the closing sessions yesterday of its forty-eighth annual convention. Professor Turner succeeds Dr. S. G. Atkins of Winston-Salem.

Other officers elected to serve during the ensuing year are: Vice president, Dr. G. E. Davis of Charlotte; secretary, Prof. F. J. Rogers of Wilmington; corresponding secretary, Prof. J. W. Seabrook, of Fayetteville; and treasurer, Dr. H. L. McCrorey of Charlotte.

Rocky Mount was selected as the next convention city.

Upwards of 1,000 educators representing every section of the state attended the convention, which opened Thursday night at Second Ward school.

BAGLEY PRESENT.

One of the highlights of the convention was the presence Friday of Dr. William Chandler Bagley of Columbia university, New York, one of the country's leading figures in educational circles, who spoke at both afternoon and evening sessions. The entertainment feature of the three-day program was the picnic dinner given the delegates at Second Ward school yesterday by all the negro schools of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county.

Addresses by Dr. N. C. Newbold of Raleigh, Prof. F. D. White of Livingstone college, Prof. T. E.

McKinney of A. & T. college, and Prof. Brooks Dickens of Shaw university featured the closing business gatherings yesterday.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Other speakers and discussion leaders at the closing sessions included Leonora T. Jackson of Fayetteville, Gladys Moore of Winston-Salem, Prof. L. S. Cozart of Raleigh, Prof. O. R. Pope of Rocky Mount, Prof. W. M. Brewer of Washington, D. C., Jessie V. Davis of Winston-Salem, Prof. J. T. Taylor of Durham, Prof. Reuben McDaniels of Raleigh, Prof. C. G. Winston of Winston-Salem, Prof. C. G. Segar of Spring Hope, and Prof. E. H. Hunt of Charlotte.

Committee and financial reports and a musical program by the glee club of Johnson C. Smith university rounded out the closing day's program.

Education-1929

Teachers' Association, State

STATE

COLUMBIA, S. C.

FEB 24 1929

NEGRO TEACHERS MEET NEXT MONTH

First Gathering of Local Committee Held Last Week.

At Allen university there was held last week the first meeting of the general local committee for the entertainment of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, which will be in annual session from March 20 to 23, inclusive. The meeting was called by Dr. D. H. Sims, president of Allen, who, at a recent session of the Richland County Negro Teachers' association, had been appointed chairman with power to organize the local committee of entertainment. The organization was completed yesterday with representatives from all the public schools and colleges in the city and with a number of prominent business and professional men. Reception, housing, program, publicity and other subcommittees were appointed to provide accommodations and comfort for the delegates who will probably number well over 1,000, as it was reported at the meeting that 1,100 members of the association had already registered with several counties yet unreported. The discussions were enthusiastic and forward-looking, giving promise that the session of the teachers' association this year will be the best in its history.

REGISTER NOW FOR STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

There were 2451 teachers in the public schools of South Carolina for the school year 1927-28. 2,225 teachers paid their membership dues in the Palmetto State Teachers' Association last year. From the record in the office of the state supervisor of Negro schools there were 4,456 teachers in the public schools for the school year 1928-29. The figures for Bamberg, Florence and Pickens Counties are for the year 1927-28. We are expecting to enroll every teacher in the State this year. With this number of public school teachers and the teachers in the five colleges and other private schools of the state, we should enroll 5,000 teachers this year. Think what it would mean to the committee from the State Teachers' Association could go before the State officials and say to them that they represent 5,000 teachers who are bona fide members of the State Association. Every teacher should become a member of the county and state association. If there is no county asso-

Orangeburg	179
* Pickens	39
Richland	193
Saluda	62
College, Spartanburg	169
Sumter	162
Union	90
Williamsburg	145
York	135
Total	4456

ciation and it is impossible to organize one, teachers should send their State Association dues direct to the executive secretary, State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina. THE FULL NAME (prefix Mr., Mrs., or Miss) HOME ADDRESS, TEACHING ADDRESS, AND COUNTY IN WHICH THE TEACHER IS WORKING SHOULD ACCOMPANY EVERY DOLLAR SENT IN. Many teachers are applying for group insurance and it is necessary to have the above information in order to keep the insurance company informed.

Watch this space November 30 and December 21. See how your county will stand in the column. York County, the last in alphabetical order may be the first on the list. Pay early and avoid the rush.

JOHN P. BURGESS,
Executive Secretary.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN THE COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville	85
Aiken	121
Allendale	44
Anderson	120
* Bamberg	62
Barnwell	43
Beaufort	79
Berkley	109
Calhoun	54
Charleston	93
Cherokee	52
Chester	107
Chesterfield	90
Clarendon	118
Colleton	89
Darlington	121
Dillon	70
Dorchester	60
Edgefield	87
Fairfield	99
* Florence	148
Georgetown	75
Greenville	188
Greenwood	92
Hampton	60
Horry	82
Jasper	40
Kershaw	101
Lancaster	78
Laurens	94
Lee	88
Lexington	69
McCormick	50
Marion	81
Marlboro	79
Newberry	105
Oconee	49

NEGRO TEACHERS VOTE TO MEET IN COLUMBIA Committee Has Conference in Orangeburg

(By I. E. Lowery)

The executive committee of the Palmetto Teachers' association held two sessions Tuesday at the State college at which time many important problems left over from their annual meeting at Columbia were threshed out. Columbia, after hearing the invitations from several of the other cities of the state, was chosen by the committee as the next place for the annual meeting of the association. A legislative committee was chosen by the executive board which was to look into some important matters that offset the standards of the public schools. They are to make their report at the annual meeting. Several members of the committee who are not in summer session, were present, and with two proxies made it possible to have a full meeting. Members of the committee who were present were: Mary J. Earle, Alice Webb, L. L. Sewell, L. B. Moore, Prof. J. L. Cain, Alice Lessaine, Dr. R. S. Wilkinson of the committee. General officers who were also present were Prof. A. A. Sims, president; Prof. C. B. Johnson, vice president; Prof. J. B. Burgess, executive secretary; Prof. S. L. Finlay, recording secretary, and C. D. Saxon, treasurer. The members of the legislative committee are: J. L. Cain, S. L. Finlay, and A. H. Sims, ex-officio.

STATE COLUMBIA, S. C.

DEC 29 1928 NEGRO TEACHERS MEET IN MARCH

Association Fixes Date
for Convention.

SESSION AT ALLEN

Wilkinson of Orangeburg Presides—Speaks of Problem of Illiteracy.

(Contributed.)

The executive board of the Palmetto State Teachers' association met yesterday at Allen university with Dr. R. S. Wilkinson of Orangeburg presiding, and Prof. J. B. Burgess executive secretary. All the members of the board were present and took active part in the discussions. The board decided to hold the teachers' meeting in Columbia March 20 to 29, 1930. Doctor Wilkinson in his opening remarks called attention to the illiteracy among the Negroes of South Carolina and declared the teachers as leaders should do something themselves. He also said that longer school terms in the rural district and better prepared teachers would go a long way in solving this problem. Prof. S. L. Finley of Chester and Dr. J. L. Cain of Darlington also spoke along the same lines.

Prof. J. B. Burgess, executive secretary, read the skeletons and outlines of subjects to be discussed in the annual meeting in March, these subjects were unanimously adopted by the board. The board also went on record as favoring the employing of specialists to teach the group meetings and that these teachers be elected by high school principals and college presidents instead of by the group meeting as heretofore. Secretary Burgess called attention to the fact that Chester and Darlington counties had registered almost 100 per cent.

A motion prevailed that a four-year teacher-training course be recommended to all accredited colleges of the state instead of two years as heretofore.

Prof. A. A. Sims, Union, called attention to the good work the Jean Supervisors are doing and a motion prevailed that the state department of education be asked to employ more. Dr. D. H. Sims, president of Allen university, called attention to the delinquent girls of the state and on notion of Ray Saxton of Columbia. Wednesday evening of the annual meeting of the teachers will be given over to a discussion of this problem.

Among those who attended and made remarks were: Dr. R. S. Wilkinson of Orangeburg, Prof. J. L. Can-

of Darlington; C. A. Johnson of Columbia, Joseph Berry of Charlesotn, S. L. Finley of Chester, A. A. Sims of Union, president of the association; I. M. E. Myers of Manning, E. E. Riley of Lancaster, W. R. Bowman of Columbia, L. C. Jenkins of Kershaw, L. L. Sewell of Greenville, Alice E. Webb of Anderson, Mary J. Early of Ridgeland, and D. H. Sims of Columbia.

Education - 1939

Teachers' Association, State

STATE TEACHERS HOLD ANNUAL
CONFAB

ELECT WOMAN PRESIDENT REP.
RESENTING EAST TENNESSEE

The Tennessee State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools opened its 1929 at A. & I. State College Friday Evening at 7:30, with Addresses of welcome by Attorney J. Washington Moore representing Mayor Hillary Howse, Prof. Merle Epps representing A. and I. State College, Mr. Moses McKissack representing the Negro Board of Trade, Willie Coleman, representing the East Tennessee Teachers, brought greetings and professional men and orings. Responses were made on behalf of the State College. Re-half of East Tennessee by Mrs. A. E. Fagala of Middle Tennessee by Prof. J. E. Words, and West Tennessee by

third vice-president, G. W. Gore, Jr Nashville, Executive Secretary, J. L. Seets, Mc Kenzie, assistant secretary

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Using as a theme for the conference "The Seven Cardinal Principles of Education" the Tennessee State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will hold its annual session at A. and I. State College, July 11 and 13 inclusive, with an enrollment of over a thousand teachers.

The session will open on Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Where greetings will be extended on behalf of the city, on behalf of the Nashville Missions and the Nashville City Schools, on behalf of the local business men and professional men and orings. Responses will be made by representatives from East, West and Middle Tennessee.

Prof. S. H. Johnson. Friday morning the association ing Pres. J. T. Bridgeforth of Pulaski will hear Prof. J. T. Bridgeforth of gave the president's address. Dr. Z Alexander Looby discussed "Citizenship Training." Dr. E. F. Alleyne discussed "Health Education," while the topic of "Worthy Home Membership" was discussed by Mrs. Frankie Pierce. Prof. S. L. Smith, discussed "Use of Leisure." Dr. Shelton Phelps, Director of Instruction, George Peabody Teachers College delivered the Convention Address.

Friday afternoon, Dr. C. A. Keffer of the University of Tennessee addressed the Association. In the evening the State College Players presented "Dreamy Kid."

Saturday morning was devoted to papers by Prof. Betram Doyle, on "Character Education," by Hattie E. Hale on "Vocational Education," by Prof. J. A. Atkins on "Worthy use of leisure, time" and to business of the Association.

The Association closed its 1929 session by electing Mrs. A. E. Fagala of Hamilton County as president for 1929-30. Pres. W. J. Hale was named permanent honorary president. Other officers elected were: H. L. Peterson, of Memphis, first vice-president A. H. Howell, Kingsport, second vice president, J. E. Wood, McMinnville

Tennessee

Education - 1929
Teachers' Association, State
HOUSTON, TEX.
POST-DISPATCH

Texas.

NOV 29 1929
**NEGRO SCHOOL
GROUP OPENS
SESSION HERE**

More than 2500 teachers and visitors were present at the formal opening of the Colored Teachers' State association of Texas at the City Auditorium Thanksgiving morning, when W. A. Kirkland, vice president of the Houston board of education, extended official welcome to the visitors.

In his address Mr. Kirkland told of Houston's liberal policy toward its colored schools and read a list of figures which showed the progress made along this line during the past several years.

Speaking for the negro group and schools, W. J. Smith, principal of Langston school, also related the growth of the public school system.

R. T. Tatum, principal of Adam school of Beaumont, responded, while musical numbers were furnished by the Coleridge-Taylor Choral club.

The president of the association Joseph J. Rhoads, also president of Bishop college at Marshall, delivered his annual message, employing as a theme "The Need of Constructive Pioneering in Education."

At the Thursday afternoon session associational officers were nominated for next year, the election to occur Saturday morning. O. A. Fuller, Bishop college veteran instructor, was nominated for president without any opposition.

A one-act play, "Hunger," written by Eugene Pillot, local playwright, was the offering Thursday night, followed by addresses from Charles S. Johnson of Fisk university, Dr. M. M. Proffitt of the United States bureau of education and Margurite Lee of Mary Allen seminary.

Departmental sessions will be held Friday, viz.: College and high school, at Jack Yates, Elgin and Shepherd; elementary, Phillis Wheatley, Lyons and Gregg; forum on rural education, Booker T. Washington, West Dallas and Frederick; health, Pilgrims' auditorium, West Dallas and Bagby.

A mammoth musicale, featuring negro jubilees, spirituals and Dixie favorites, will be given at the City Auditorium Friday at 8:15 p. m. by a 500-voice combined high school chorus, Coleridge-Taylor Choral club and Ernestine Jessie Covington, pianist. Special seats have been provided for white music lovers, and tickets will be on sale all day at the City Auditorium box office.

Education - 1929

Teachers' Salaries.

Athens, Ala., Courser
Thursday, July 18, 1929.

FORTY COLORED

TEACHERS STRIKE

Perhaps the only strike of its kind that was ever staged in the United States, happened here the past Saturday when forty of the forty-two colored teachers engaged in the rural school work in this county went "out on a strike" for that day which he did and when the board met they had before them a petition asking for the salary schedule to be changed to the former schedule, but the board refused and the teachers were notified. Fifteen came and secured their records and left ostensibly for their work, but later returned with the state-ment that they had been "ordered" to return them by some one, whose name they did not disclose.

At a recent meeting of the board of education of this county a budget was adopted whereby the schools of the county might run for a period of seven months and to do this many teachers had to be dropped from the roll and the salary of the colored teachers, which hitherto had been on a schedule ranging from \$40 to \$70 was changed to range from \$35 to \$50 per month.

The teachers for the various schools were elected and they were notified of the salary change and each one was told what his or her pay would be. They all secured their records, etc., preparing to open their schools last Monday morning.

On Saturday a meeting was held in the court house at which time Prof. Lawson, assistant superintendent of education, was present and explained the workings and the things they should know and following his talk he retired and the meeting then was called by some one present and a resolution adopted and a committee appointed to present it to the superintendent of education asking that the salaries be put back to the old schedule. He notified the committee that he was powerless and that only the board of education could make this change. The meeting then selected men to visit the members of the board and ask them to make the change. A majority of the board came to Athens Monday and asked the superintendent to call a meeting of the board.

Finding that the board was standing firm the teachers on Tuesday called for their records and went to their schools and the "strike" was over. It was shown them that the state department of education had figured that the seven months term or whatever term was fixed by the various boards, the salary would be according to the apportionment, for each teacher, \$275.00 for the year. The schedule adopted by the board in the Pettusville and Hayes Mill women and girls Home Demonstration clubs will hold their annual picnic at Pettusville Springs, July 18th. Friends of the clubs are invited. Special program has been arranged. Mr. Fred Wall of Athens will make the principal talk of the day.

TEACHERS STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Threatened Walkout Over Decrease in Summer School Wages

ATHENS, Ala., July 25.—Resenting a wage cut, all the Race teachers in the Limestone County summer schools walked out on a strike Friday. It is believed to be the first strike of its kind.

The teachers walked out refusing to teach during the summer session under the wage cut schedule recently adopted by the county board of education.

Last year the teachers were paid salaries ranging from \$10 to \$9 per month, but the new schedule reduces the salaries to \$35 and \$50 per month. The teachers held a mass meeting in the courthouse where it was voted not to accept the reduction, but when the county board announced that the schools would open nevertheless, the teachers rescinded their former resolution and accepted the new price schedule and the summer school session is being held with regular teachers.

Teachers' Salaries EQUAL SALARIES FOR NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS

Under the headline "Plain Fairness" The Baltimore Evening Sun urges the passage of a bill before the General Assembly fixing the same minimum salaries for Negro teachers as for whites in the schools outside of Baltimore.

The Evening Sun say:

"The passage of this bill would be no more than an act of simple justice. Equal pay for equal work is a sound principle and the State of Maryland cannot ignore it with credit to. The fact that there is now a discrepancy between the minimum salaries paid whites and blacks speak none too well for the public's sense of fairness.

"When the minimum salary for Negro teachers is made to equal that of white teachers it will be none too high. The lowest salary for the white teacher in the elementary schools of the State is fixed by law at \$600 a year. The minimum for Negro teachers is \$320. How human beings on such pay can provide the necessities of life, to say nothing of the purchase of books and the paying of tuition for special courses required of them in their profession, is inconceivable. In all probability the answer is: It can't be done.

"But be that as it may, discrimination is the more glaring injustice at the moment and the bill to be offered in the Legislature deserves the prompt and favorable consideration of the public's representatives. Maryland should acquit itself of that species of injustice."

The advocacy of the Evening Sun for higher salaries for Negro teachers in the State exhibits in itself a high degree of sense of fairness which members of the Negro group thoroughly appreciate.

It bases its appeal upon the solid and substantial ground of fairness and justice and its appeal should be heeded.

The Negro constitutes one-sixth of the population of Maryland. He bears his full share of taxes for the support and maintenance of the government. While it is true that in wealth and as an immediate or direct taxpayer he is far outstripped by other groups nevertheless he pays.

The excuse upon which unfair and unjust discriminations are based is that Negroes do not pay sufficient taxes to justify equality of benefit from government.

It is time to state plainly and emphatically that the Negro has come to know that the taxpayer is not the individual who hands it to the tax gatherer but the one who pays for the use of the property taxed whether as tenant or owner, whether as transportation company or passenger, whether as shipper or consumer.

Knowing thus that he pays his just and due proportion of taxes for the support of government he knows that he is unjustly discriminated against when payment of salaries are unequal or he is excluded from other benefits of government.

The Negroes of Maryland are as loyal and devoted to the welfare of the State of Maryland and its splendid traditions as any citizens of the State and they are looking forward with anxious expectancy for the General Assembly to do justice to the Negro teachers of the State who are expected to do as good work as the white teachers who are paid twice the salary they are paid.

Minimum Salary Schedule

The following is quoted from the School Bulletin of the Department of Education:

White Elementary School Teachers

Grade of Certificate	Years of Experience			
	1-3	4-5	6-8	9—
Third	\$ 600	\$ 650		
Second	750	800	\$ 850	
First	950	1,050	1,100	\$1,150
First in charge of one- or two-room school	1,050	1,150	1,200	1,250
Principal with two assistants	1,150	1,250	1,300	1,350
Principal with five assistants and 200 in average attendance	1,350	1,450	1,500	1,550
Principal with nine assistants and 400 in average attendance	1,550	1,650	1,700	1,750

Provisional (emergency) teachers and principals receive \$100 to \$200 less than the foregoing schedule. Increments with service are compulsory for first class teachers only.

White High School Teachers

Position	Years of Experience				
	0-1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8—
Regular assistant	\$1,150	\$1,200	\$1,250	\$1,300	\$1,350
Principal, third group school	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450
Principal, second group school	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,550
Principal, first group school	1,550	1,650	1,750	1,850	1,950
Principal, first group school, five assistants and 100 in attendance	1,750	1,850	1,950	2,050	2,150
Principal, first group school, nine assistants and 200 in attendance	1,950	2,050	2,150	2,250	2,350

Provisional (emergency) principals and teachers receive \$200 less than the foregoing schedule. Increments with service are compulsory for first class teachers only.

Colored Teachers Per Month, Minimum Of 8 Months

Position	Years of Experience			
	1-3	4-5	6-8	8—

Morgan College, Bowie Normal and Provident Hospital. Student teachers are needed and are being trained at the State Normal School for the Deaf at Annapolis. A school for feeble minded children is needed and has the support of the State Interracial Commission.

Maryland can afford to go into debt, if necessary, for these improvements, many of which members of the Legislature and Governor Ritchie regard with favor. The AFRO-AMERICAN looks forward to the meeting of the state assembly with hope that it will be able to measure up to the high expectation of all.

Provisional elementary school teachers receive \$5 less per month, and high school teachers \$10 less than regularly qualified teachers. Increments with service are compulsory for first class teachers only.

The Legislature Meets

If the Maryland Legislature, convening this week, will repeal the Jim Crow car law and equalize the salaries of rural school teachers, we are willing to give it a vote of thanks and congratulations as a reward. Fifteen years ago, colored people looked forward to the meeting of the Legislature with annual dread. The AFRO-AMERICAN of January 10, 1914 "wondered" what new anti-Negro legislation the lawmakers had up their sleeves.

These days have passed. Never before in the history of Maryland has the Legislature been so concerned with the part of the state administration as to make greater progress possible for all. There have been some increased appropriations for

Teachers' Salaries EQUAL SALARIES FOR NEGRO SCHOOL TEACHERS

Under the headline "Plain Fairness" The Baltimore Evening Sun urges the passage of a bill before the General Assembly fixing the same minimum salaries for Negro teachers as for whites in the schools outside of Baltimore.

The Evening Sun says:

"The passage of this bill would be no more than an act of simple justice. Equal pay for equal work is a sound principle and the State of Maryland cannot ignore it with credit to. The fact that there is now a discrepancy between the minimum salaries paid whites and blacks speak none too well for the public's sense of fairness.

"When the minimum salary for Negro teachers is made to equal that of white teachers it will be none too high. The lowest salary for the white teacher in the elementary schools of the State is fixed by law at \$600 a year. The minimum for Negro teachers is \$320. How human beings on such pay can provide the necessities of life, to say nothing of the purchase of books and the paying of tuition for special courses required of them in their profession, is inconceivable. In all probability the answer is: It can't be done.

"But be that as it may, discrimination is the more glaring injustice at the moment and the bill to be offered in the Legislature deserves the prompt and favorable consideration of the public's representatives. Maryland should acquit itself of that species of injustice."

The advocacy of the Evening Sun for higher salaries for Negro teachers in the State exhibits in itself a high degree of sense of fairness which members of the Negro group thoroughly appreciate.

It bases its appeal upon the solid and substantial ground of fairness and justice and its appeal should be heeded.

The Negro constitutes one-sixth of the population of Maryland. He bears his full share of taxes for the support and maintenance of the government. While it is true that in wealth and as an immediate or direct taxpayer he is far outstripped by other groups nevertheless

The excuse upon which unfair and unjust discriminations are based is that Negroes do not pay sufficient taxes to justify equality of benefit from government.

It is time to state plainly and emphatically that the Negro has come to know that the taxpayer is not the individual who hands it to the tax gatherer but the one who pays for the use of the property taxed whether as tenant or owner, whether as transportation company or passenger, whether as shipper or consumer.

Knowing thus that he pays his just and due proportion of taxes for the support of government he knows that he is unjustly discriminated against when payment of salaries are unequal or he is excluded from other benefits of government.

The Negroes of Maryland are as loyal and devoted to the welfare of the State of Maryland and its splendid traditions as any citizens of the State and they are looking forward with anxious expectancy for the General Assembly to do justice to the Negro teachers of the State who are expected to do as good work as the white teachers who are paid twice the salary they are paid.

Minimum Salary Schedule

The following is quoted from the School Bulletin of the Department of Education:

White Elementary School Teachers Grade of Certificate

Grade of Certificate	Years of Experience	Salary
Third	1-3	\$ 600
Second	4-5	\$ 650
First	6-8	\$ 850
First in charge of one or two schools	9	\$1,150
Principal with two assistants		
Principal with five assistants and 200 in average attendance		
Principal with nine assistants and 300 in average attendance		
Provisional (emergency) teachers and principals receive \$100 to \$200 less than the foregoing schedule. Increments with service are compulsory for first class teachers only.		

White High School Teachers

Position	Years of Experience	Salary
Regular assistant	0-1	\$1,150
Principal, third group school	2-3	\$1,200
Principal, second group school	4-5	\$1,250
Principal, first group school	6-7	\$1,300
Principal, first group school, five assistants and 100 in attendance	8-9	\$1,350
Principal, first group school, nine assistants and 200 in attendance		
Provisional (emergency) principals and teachers receive \$200 less than the foregoing schedule. Increments with service are compulsory for first class teachers only.		

Colored Teachers Per Month, Minimum Of 8 Months

Position	Years of Experience	Salary
Elementary school teacher holding certificate of third grade	1-3	\$40
Second grade	4-5	50
First grade	6-8	65
High school assistant	8	80
Principal		95
Principal with five assistants and 100 in attendance		105

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Morgan College, Bowie Normal and Provident Hospital. Still larger grants are needed and are being asked for. Additional facilities are being urged for Henryton Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and Crownsville Hospital for the insane.

A school for feeble minded children is needed and has the support of the State Interracial Commission.

Maryland can afford to go into debt, if necessary, for these improvements, many of which members of the Legislature and Governor Ritchie regard with favor.

The AFRO-AMERICAN looks forward to the meeting of the state assembly with hope that it will be able to measure up to the high expectation of all.

STATE TEACHERS PAY LESS THAN DOLLAR A DAY

**Salaries In Rural Schools
Is \$65 Monthly For Eight
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**INTERRACIAL BODY
URGES EQUAL PAY**

**Legislature Petitioned To
Make Same Salary Scale
For Both Races**

By T. J. CALLOWAY

Citizens of Maryland who are working to remove from the statute books the discrimination between white and colored teachers salaries do not need to argue the efficiency of colored teachers.

They have the testimony of no less an authority than Dr. Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Public Education, that he had witnessed some cases of teaching in the colored schools quite as good as any teaching he had observed in the white schools of the State, and that in prescribing standards of efficiency for employment the same are demanded in the white and colored systems.

But the question to be answered is, Does the 7th grade certificate of the average colored boy and girl represent the same in training and culture as do the same grade certificates mean to the white boy and girl? Probably not.

Culture
The colored teacher must work with children who come from an average environment of less culture than do the white children.

The colored teacher must work with children whose parents are comparatively poorer resulting in less regular attendance.

The colored teacher must do her work in school houses with less equipment.

Lothian, Md.
Lothian, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is fifteen miles west of Annapolis. It is a farm settlement with 130 children enrolled in the public school. There is a modern two-room Rosenwald building and

the old one room building still in use, with three teachers.

Miss Julia Jackson, the principal, was educated in Pittsburgh, Pa., with five years' experience. Miss Ethyl Wise was educated in the public schools of Washington D. C., graduating from the Miner Normal School. Miss Eledith Bell was educated in Terre Haute, Indiana.

\$65 A Month

These teachers are paid a salary of \$65 each per month for a period of eight school months, paying \$20 a month for board and lodging. The \$45 a month left after paying room and board gives them an annual net of \$360 out of which they must meet railroad fare and incidentals during the 8 months of school, live on during the four months of vacation, clothe themselves, buy books, magazines, insurance, and attend summer school at least once in four years.

Not Dollar a Day

For less than an average of \$1 a day they must devote their lives to the most important function of the State. We are not surprised to find that this is the first year for two of the teachers. Miss Jackson and Miss Wise, and the second year for Miss Bell. Neither will we be surprised if next year they have found better paid employment in some other field and a new set of teachers on the job.

Few Keep Places

While in some cases schools of Anne Arundel County have retained their teachers over a number of years the case of Lothian is the rule rather than the exception.

Commission

The Maryland Interracial Commission, composed of ten white citizens, including such outstanding persons as Dr. John C. Spencer of Morgan College, Judge Morris A. Soper, U. S. Court Judge, Mr. Robert F. Roberts, Senator George C. Peverly, Lawyer Harry E. Parkhurst, Lawyer Louis Binder, Dr. Albert S. Cook, State Supt. of Education, Mrs. Bettie Moss of Annapolis and nine selected colored citizens has again recommended to the Governor and the General Assembly that colored and white teachers' salaries be equalized.

Delaware and West Virginia

The Negro Welfare Committee, a volunteer group, is working to aid in having the recommendations of the Commission carried out. The States of Delaware and West Virginia, neighbors on the east and west, have already removed the distinction of pay so that white and colored teachers in those states are paid upon the same scales. We believe that there are just as good people in Maryland as there are in Delaware and West Virginia. That they may have the opportunity to prove this we propose to bring the issue squarely before their representatives in Annapolis.

Next Week Legislators

Next week we shall begin to introduce to AFRO-AMERICAN readers some of the men who represent them at Annapolis. But it seems fitting to close this article with a reference to a young man who is typical of the square shooting men who are in the saddle today.

David E. Winebrenner

David E. Winebrenner, 3rd, the Secretary of State of Maryland, is a young lawyer of Frederick. During the recent federal election campaign the writer worked with him in his home town and found him to possess a local reputation of absolute fairness regardless of race or condition.

To Annapolis he has brought the same sense of fairplay. It would be in bad form to reproduce here any conversations held with him as to our program, but those who know him will have no worry as to his position on a program so just and fair as ours.

Readers who wish to register their approval of our program may address The Negro Welfare Committee, Box 522, Annapolis, Md.

BILL PROPOSED TO INCREASE TEACHERS' PAY

Measure Would Make Minimum Salary For Colored The Same As Whites

**LOWEST SALARY FOR
WHITES \$600 YEAR**

Impossible To Live Within Salary Limit, Says Association Head

A bill to raise the level of minimum salaries for colored teachers in the public schools in the State to equal those of white teachers holding similar positions will be introduced at the present session of the General Assembly at Annapolis.

If passed, the bill would put into effect the recommendation of the Maryland Interracial Commission, made in its report for 1927, and repeated in the report for last year, that the school code be amended to equalize the minimum salaries as between colored and white teachers. The proposal carries the indorsement of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association, the Negro Welfare Organization of Maryland, and several other societies.

At the present time the lowest salary for a white teacher in the elementary public schools of Maryland is fixed by law at \$600 a year. That is the minimum compensation which may be paid a teacher of the third or lowest, class during the first three years of his or her employment.

Minimum \$320

For a colored teacher holding a similar position the legal minimum is \$40 a month, making \$320 a year in those counties where the schools are open only eight months. And a colored teacher of the first class may be paid less than a white teacher of the third. Under the present system the minimum pay established for colored teachers of the first is \$65 a month for the school year.

Some idea of the handicaps under which colored teachers labor in certain county elementary schools is afforded by the latest report of the Interracial Commission. In one county their average salary is \$427 a year. It is calculated that the average teacher pays \$28 a month for board and lodging in this instance, leaving him \$33 for all other expenses, including those relative to his profession—the purchase of books, attendance at summer schools and teachers' meetings. The last two, it is pointed out, often are required.

State Board's Report

Referring to colored teachers, the latest report of the State Board of Education says: "Seven counties—Caroline, Talbot, Charles, St. Mary's, Worcester, Dorchester and Somerset pay an average salary less than \$500." The figure represents an average for 145 teachers.

Is it obviously impossible for many of these teachers to live within their salaries, according to Jesse L. Nicholas, president of the Maryland State Colored Teachers' Association. They have to supplement their incomes from other sources.

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Education - 1929

Teachers' Salaries. When Senate Argued For Two Hours on Teachers Pay Bill

Walter J. Mitchell (D), Charles Co.—
"The Governor of the State, by authority of the Legislature, appointed an inter-racial commission five years ago to make a study of the welfare of Negroes. Some of the best white citizens of Maryland have accepted appointment on that commission and have made a study of needs and handicaps affecting our colored people. The commission has recommended this bill.

"Your attention is also called to the fact that in the retirement act passed at the last session of this body, a hardship has been worked upon colored teachers in that upon retirement colored teachers formerly received \$400 a year, the same as white teachers, but now receive only fifty per cent of their salary which will be \$300 or less."

"It is but fair and just to the colored teachers that they be paid the same minimum wage for the same work."

W. Earle Withgott (D), Talbot Co.—

"I oppose the bill because of the increased tax burden it involves."

David J. Ward (D), Wicomico Co.—
"I shall vote against this bill for the reason that it provides for an increase to take effect in 1931 after another legislature will have been elected and held a session. I feel the next legislature is the one to handle the matter."

Lansdale G. Sasscer (D), Prince Georges Co.—

"This bill will cost my county \$31,000 a year in increased budget. I have determined to oppose this bill, the judges' retirement increase and any other measure that will add to our tax burdens."

"I have already refused to introduce or support a bill to raise the minimum of white teachers in Prince Georges County to the minimum in Montgomery County. While my record in this House and in my county will show that I have been a consistent friend of the colored people, I must oppose this bill."

Cecil C. Squier (D), Cecil Co.—

"I favor equal pay for equal service, but I deny that the colored teacher performs an equal service with the white teacher because she works on poorer material, the colored children being scattered in little schools and going only to the fifth and sixth grades."

John Parran (R), Calvert Co.—

"This bill is only a matter of justice. We, white people, must live among the colored citizens and the only way to do this is to be just and fair."

"Men of wealth must be taxed to pay the education of the poor white and black and we only hold back progress when we endeavor to take advantage of the colored people by robbing their teachers of living wages."

A. LeRoy McCardell (D), Frederick

Co.—

"In Frederick County the colored high school has a splendid domestic science department. Pupils trained there have found employment in white homes and have shown the value of their training."

"I mention this as a simple illustration of the benefit to both races of efficient work in colored schools. There can be no doubt that with a better paid teaching staff better work will be done and both races will profit."

Harry O. Levin (R), First District, Baltimore—

"The senator from Queen Anne County (Roe), calls attention to the fact that since Baltimore City pays three-fourths of the state's tax receipts the effects of this bill will be to greatly increase Baltimore taxes to care for colored teachers in the counties."

"I wish to assure the senator that Baltimore City is ready and willing to bear this expense because it helps the State of Maryland to clear its record of injustice to its large group of faithful colored teachers in the rural schools."

William A. Gunter (R), Allegany Co.—

"Fifteen years ago we equalized salaries of colored teachers in Allegany County. We are entirely satisfied with the results, so much so, that we in Allegany County are ready to share whatever additional funds we may have to pay into the equalization fund in order to help other counties pay their colored teachers a living wage."

Nelson H. Fooks (D), Caroline Co.—
"In Caroline County we are doing all we desire to do in this matter and do not favor any increase in salaries."

James M. Crockett (D), Worcester Co.—

"I oppose the measure because it will increase the school budget. I also oppose any increase in salaries and if this bill becomes a law white teachers will swoop down on the next legislature for a similar increase. Being well organized they will be hard to turn down."

Edward J. Colgan, Jr. (D), 3rd Dist. Balto.—

"Baltimore City some years ago, under a Democratic city administration, made the salaries of its colored teachers the same as those paid white teachers."

"The results have been so beneficial to white and black alike that there is no objection to the plan. We have found less crime, better work and general good results. For this reason I favor a state-wide provision such as is covered in this bill."

Joseph A. Coad (D), St. Marys Co.—

"I oppose the bill because I believe it is only a political gesture. If the proponents are sincere why do they defer the period for two years before it becomes effective?"

"If the bill were to grant relief now, I would vote for it. I regard the bill as a scheme of the Democratic administration to hoodwink the colored vote." (He voted against it.)

Daniel R. Chambers (D), 5th Dist. Balto.—

"I do not feel that we should con-

sider the matter of the additional expense in a matter of simple justice. Since the colored teacher must meet the same tests of efficiency and perform the same service, she should receive the same pay as other teachers."

S. Scott Beck (D), Kent Co.—

"I oppose the bill because Kent County has already improved its colored schools. To impose the additional burden of the increased budget on our county would not be wellcomed."

David G. McIntosh, Jr. (D), Baltimore Co.—

"I had understood that this bill was to relieve the poorest paid teachers. I find that it affects all of the colored teachers. Nevertheless, I shall support the measure as an act of justice." (He voted against it.)

L. Creston Beauchamp (R), Somerset Co.—

"In Somerset County we have an earnest group of colored teachers but since they receive under the present system only \$500 or less average annual salary, they are forced to resort to other employment in their vacations in order to eke out a living."

"Under the increase of pay provided in this bill, they will be able to devote all their time to education with better results to the communities and the state. Even though we would increase our income from the equalization fund it would still burden the county."

Pres. McIntosh Led Revolt That Killed Teachers' Bill

ANNAPOLIS, Md. —
(AFRO Bureau)—Not a single one of three major bills sponsored by colored people passed the State legislature which adjourned at 3:30 Tuesday morning.

The bill to equalize pay of colored and white rural teachers, introduced by the House last week and passed by a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 11, Monday, was killed in minutes before adjournment by a special order for 3:30 Tuesday morning.

When the bill was introduced by Pres. McIntosh, (Dem., Baltimore Co.), voted 15 to 13, not to take the measure up for consideration.

Jim Crow Bill

The story of the demise of the Jim Crow bill is similar. The measure to require separate accommodations for colored people on railroads and steamboats throughout the state was never brought before the Senate.

Over a week ago, nine members of the Senate including Lansdale G. Sasscer, (Democrat, Prince Georges County), Cecil C. Squier (Dem., Cecil Co.), Daniel B. Chambers (Dem., Fifth Dist., Balto.), John L. Meyers, (Dem., Sixth Dist., Balto.), Thomas W. Linthicum, (Dem., Howard), John I. Bouse, (Dem., First Dist., Balto.), and Creston Beauchamp, (Rep., Somers-

et Co.), Harry O. Levin, (Rep., Fourth Dist., Balto.), and Daniel D. Keedy, (Rep., Washington Co.), signed the following statement: "We are ready to make a favorable report."

Nevertheless, the measure came out of Senator Edw. J. Colgan's (Dem., third Dist., Balto.), corporation's committee without recommendation. It was made the order of the day for 3:30 Saturday but members left it die without any further reference to it.

Jim Crow Wisecrack
When Senator William A. Gunter, (Rep., Allegany Co.), heard Senator Dudley G. Roe, (Dem., Montgomery Co.), move that the Jim Crow bill be made a special order for 3:30 Saturday, he marked, "Why don't you make it a special order for 3:30 Tuesday, (when the legislature has adjourned)?" "That would be agreeable to me," declared Senator Roe, laughing.

Levin Bill Dies in Committee
Senator Levin's bill asking for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a state school for feeble minded colored children also died in the committee.

At the last Legislature this bill was passed by both houses and vetoed by Governor Ritchie. Senator Levin was unable to get it out of the committee this year.

Say They Were Tricked

Members of the Senate have declared they were tricked into defeating the teachers' pay bill. The dis- order was so great with flying bits of paper in the air and covering the desks and the floor of the Senate

that members declared they did not know what they were voting for.

Two of them attempted to change their vote but were told that it was too late.

Chief Opponents

Senator Roe, (Dem., Queen Anne Co.), and Senator George T. Cromwell, (Dem., Anne Arundel Co.), were chief opponents of the teacher's pay bill. When the measures passed the second reading in the Senate by an 18 to 11 vote early Monday opposition senators, led by Roe, agreed upon a number of amendments which would exempt their counties from the equalization bill.

Two-Hour Debate

In the two-hour debate on the bill some county senators said they did not believe colored teachers were doing the same work that white teachers were doing. Others opposed having colored women in the counties receiving the same salaries as white women for teaching school.

The entire Baltimore City delegation, Democrats and Republicans voted for the bill.

Teachers' Salaries THROGS PACK GALLERIES AND HOUSE CHAMBER

Every Seat Taken As Welfare Committee Appeals For Legislative Aid

HEARINGS HELD ON 3 IMPORTANT MEASURES

Committee Urges Citizens to Write Their Own Representatives At Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, (Afro Bureau) By T. J. Calloway.—Probably no single event has happened in the history of Maryland that has done more to bring about a better understanding between white and colored citizens than was accomplished thru the fine meeting that took place in the Capitol on February 20.

A thousand people of both races, without segregation, crowded every inch of the House chamber to listen to a program of music by students of Morgan College and Bowie Normal School and speeches for fair play so ably presented by Jesse L. Nicholas, of Baltimore County; Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza of Prince George's County; William N. Jones of Baltimore City; and James F. Stewart, of Wicomico County on the Eastern Shore. Those who witnessed the ovation at the close of the meeting will not soon forget this climax to the committee hearings of the afternoon. Whether all the sponsored bills become laws or not in this legislature, February 20 marked an awakening of both races on legislative matters.

Morgan College singers were represented by their ever ready quartet, Bowie Normal, afraid to sing at first because of the absence of a piano, finally put on a quartet and a chorus superior to anything in the secondary schools of the State. They were

called back for encores and applauded heartily.

Three Bills
The Negro Welfare Program is now squarely before the legislature. The case is in court. Three bills have been introduced by real leaders. Senator Gunter is the minority floor leader. Senator Levin is a popular and esteemed man and Hon. George C. Peverley is one of the most loyal and energetic members of the administration majority. If prestige can help the program the preliminary battle is won in the men who have agreed to champion the platform.

Final Votes
But no battle is won by preliminary advantages, as much as they may help. The victory is told in the final votes of each house and the signature of the governor. In the hearings granted on February 20 speakers were extended every courtesy and given a full opportunity to present the case. Before the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Walter J. Mitchell, chairman, there was a group of the Grand Jurors' Association, with others to present the case of the feeble-minded colored children. The questions asked by members of the committee showed that they were sympathetic.

In the Senate Corporations Committee, Senator Colgan, chairman, having charge of the "Jim Crow" bill, thanked the delegation for bringing his committee the facts and arguments and pledged a faithful consideration of the case. He assured them that members of his committee had listened with pleasure and sympathy.

Full Senate
Should these committees make favorable reports, these reports must then be voted upon by the full Senate and if they receive a majority vote in each case, then they go on the calendar and are again voted upon for final passage.

If the final vote is a majority the bills then go to the House of Delegates for a similar treatment, first by the House Committee, then by votes on the report and on final passage. Lastly, the bills go to the governor who must affix his signature before they become laws.

Committee on Teachers' Pay
The committee on education who will report on Mr. Peverley's bill to equalize teachers' salaries, are as follows:

House of Delegates—
Lawrence P. Williams, chairman of Baltimore County; Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza of Prince George's County; William N. Jones of Baltimore City; and James F. Stewart, of Wicomico County on the Eastern Shore.

Senate—
Dr. George L. Edmunds, Rockville, Montgomery County.

Lawrence E. Ensor, Sparks, Baltimore County.

Horace Davis, Berlin, Worcester County.

Ashby L. Shepherd, Bristol, Anne Arundel County.

D. Charles Flook, Knoxville, Frederick County.

Grayson E. Palmer, Frederick County.

Arthur H. Green, Swanton, Garrett County.

In the Senate—
A. LeRoy McCardle, Frederick.

Edward J. Colgan, Jr., 330 E. 22nd street, Baltimore City.

Eugene Jones, Kensington.
Dudley G. Roe, Sudlersville.
George T. Cromwell, Ferndale.
Joseph Allan Coad, Leonardtown.
James M. Crockett, Pocomoke.
George P. B. Englar, New Windsor.
L. Creston Beauchamp, Princess Anne.

All May Write
It will be very appropriate for teachers to write or speak to any member of these committees giving personal experience of hardships suffered because of the present scale of salaries. Parents can write of the loss of good teachers who have left the state for better salaries. Taxpayers may very well express their sense of the injustice of a double standard of salaries when the tax rate and the cost of living are the same for all.

Express A Wish
Let no man or woman who enjoys the high privilege of a voter at the polls feel himself or herself too insignificant to express a wish now.

Hearing on Education Bill March 7
A joint hearing of the Senate and House Education Committees is scheduled for 3 p.m. on Thursday, March 7. The Negro Welfare Committee, headed by T. J. Calloway has invited representatives of parents, teachers, and civic associations to be present and speak before the committee.

Justice of Bill
Question: "What is your opinion of the justice of this bill to equalize the salaries of colored teachers?"
Dr. Cook replied, "All the arguments on the side of the colored teachers. No citizen of Maryland or elsewhere can justify the system of paying teachers who meet the same requirements and perform the same service a different wage. The colored teachers of Maryland are meeting the requirements and are performing splendid service. The bill has been carefully drawn and deserves to become a law."

The Tax Rate
Question: "Would this bill, if enacted into law, increase the tax rate?"
Dr. Cook replied, "Probably not. In those counties sharing in the State Equalization Fund no additional county funds will be required to meet the terms of the bill. In other counties there would be an increase in the local budget, but as the increase will spread over a term of six years, it will not be a burden and will probably be taken care of in the ordinary increase of revenues. The increased demand upon the equalization fund of the State will not require any increase in the State tax rate."

State Department of Education
Question: "Is the State Department of Education behind this bill?"
Dr. Cook replied, "The Department of Education promised the Governor and the Legislature of 1927 that if they would pass the teachers' pension legislation that we would not make any request for increases in teachers' salaries for a period of five years. This gentlemen's agreement prevents us from officially backing this bill at this time, and the public school authorities are not in a position to urge its passage at this session of the legislature."

Senate Committee
The members of the Senate Committee on Education who sat in the hearing were:
Senator A. LeRoy McCardle, Chairman, Frederick County;

Senator Edward J. Colgan, Jr., Baltimore City;
Senator George T. Cromwell, Anne Arundel County;
Senator Eugene Jones, Montgomery County;
Senator George P. B. Englar, Carroll County;
Senator L. Creston Beauchamp, Somerset County.

House Committee
Members of the House Committee on Education who sat in the joint hearing were:
Delegate Lawrence P. Williams, Chairman, St. Marys County;
Delegate A. Percy White, Wicomico County;
Delegate Larence E. Ensor, Baltimore County;
Delegate Horace Davis, Worcester County;
Delegate Ashby L. Shepherd, Anne Arundel County;
Delegate Grayson E. Palmer, Frederick County;
Delegate Arthur H. Green, Garrett County.

Among the visitors present were:
Postmaster James M. Armstrong, Assistant County Superintendent Jenkins and Mrs. Bettie Moss, of Annapolis; Thomas R. Smith, Lawyers Josiah Henry and M. Daniels, of Baltimore City; M. Brown, of Salisbury; Mr. Johnson, of Towson; Mrs. Helen B. Cardoza and Mrs. M. Hawkins, of Fairmount Heights, Prince Georges County; M. Fletcher, Mrs. John T. Stepney, Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Frank Butler, of Annapolis.

Mr. Stewart
James F. Stewart, Salisbury, made a statement of the endorsement of the State Colored Parent-Teacher League of which he is president.

Mrs. Moss
Mrs. Bettie Moss, of Annapolis, gave the endorsement for the white women of the State of the bill as an act of justice and fair play.

Absentees
House Committee absentees include George L. Edwards, Rockville, who is known to favor the bill; and D. Charles Flook, Frederick.

Senate Committee absentees included Dudley G. Roe, Queen Anne County; Joseph A. Coad, St. Marys County; and James M. Crockett, Worcester County.

Gave \$50,000
Showing interest of colored people in their own schools, Carl Murphy quoted portions of the report of the Rosenwald Foundation showing that 107 Rosenwald schools in the state cost a half million dollars. Of this sum, he said, colored people had subscribed \$58,834, white friends \$4,174, Mr. Rosenwald \$72,900 and county boards \$360,658.

Discussing laws which need to be changed because of the progress of Maryland, Dr. George L. Edmunds, delegate from Rockville, Montgomery County, told the Washington Star, Monday, that he was unequal in favor of repealing the so-called "Jim Crow" law. He said that this law has never been satisfactory to the people of Maryland.

"I happen to have first-hand knowledge of the workings of this law, because I have ridden on trains and trolley lines daily through Montgomery County for a period of thirty years," declared Dr. Edmunds, "and I have never seen that the law was observed often, either by the railroad companies or travelers. When enforced, it has been made to have it completely eliminated, so far as possible, with, invariably it has led to disagreeable situations. The Jim Crow

picture of his experiences as a teacher and supervisor, Thursday, 3-11-29

Maryland

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He was followed by Jesse L. Nicholas, president of the State Colored Teachers' Association, with an account of his 30 years experience as a teacher to illustrate the problems of the Negro teacher. At a hearing on the bill to equalize colored teachers' salaries, Dr. Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Education, answered questions by the committee chairmen as follows:

Identical Requirements
Question: "Do colored teachers have to meet the same requirements as do white teachers?"

Dr. Cook replied, "Yes. The identical requirements for high and normal school training are required for all teachers. Our experience has been that colored teachers come to us from the best grade of their group, the cream of their race, while our white teachers do not as a whole come from the same relative class of the white group."

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Senator George P. B. Englar, Carroll County;

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Maryland

White Youth Favor Bill For Equalization of Teacher Salaries

Roland Park Church Young Men and Woman on Good Will Tour Will Work To Abolish Racial Discrimination

Ending a tour which carried them into a number of business establishments, welfare agencies and the home of one of the hosts, a group of Epworth League leaders of Grace M. E. Church, white, Roland Park, declared that they unequivocally favored the measure now before the State Legislature equalizing colored and white teachers' salaries in Maryland.

The expression of the group came during a discussion of problems affecting the races at the close of the tour Saturday afternoon last at the home of Charles Henson, where they were the guests of the Educo Club, an organization of young professional men.

Will Urge Fair Play

Members of the group also declared that they can be counted upon to urge fair play and will propose to their organizations and associates a more progressive interest in the abolishment of discrimination on account of race or religion.

Visits Plants

The tour began at 3:30 at the office of the Urban League and ended at the meeting place of the Educo Club. Places visited included the AFRO-AMERICAN plant, the Colored Day Nursery, the Y. M. C. A., the Provident Hospital and the Y. W. C. A. At 6:30 dinner was served at Sharp Street Community House.

The white group was headed by the Rev. Philips C. Edwards, assistant pastor of the Grace Church, and included: Misses Elizabeth Bender,

Ethel Bolgiano, Sue Retaliatta, Marion F. Ford, Ruth C. Whitney, Flora Bolgiano, Gladys Dignan; Messrs. D. M. Muth, Charles Riley, Benjamin Meeks, G. Kent Bellows, and G. Custer Cromwell.

Those of the group who joined the party at the dinner discussion were: Mesdames Annie L. Hitchens, Anna L. McMechen, Margaret Hawkins, Winifred Moss, Jennie Ross, Misses Georgia Fields, Flossie White, Messrs. R. Maurice Moss, George B. Murphy, J. N. Fortune, Josiah Diggs, William N. Jones, and W. Douglass Johnson.

At the Educo Club, which comprises young men with a club program including cultural as well as social endeavor the evening was spent in musical numbers by members of both groups and a discussion. Reuben Jones, president of the organization presided. Members of the Educo Club are: Dr. Herman Tompkins, Leon W. Williams, Howard Washington, Calvin Ash, Alexander Brown, Charles Henson, Walter Turner, Charles Woodford, Alonzo Lancaster, Oscar Long, Milton Reed, David Echols, Ernest Tinner, Iver Hammon and James Moore.

Progressive Campaign

Following an address in which it was urged that the fine spirit of fair play exhibited by youth be carried into adult life, members of the group pledged a progressive campaign to create among their associates a more active spirit of brotherhood between the racial groups.

The Education Committee of the House unanimously reported out the bill equalizing salaries of colored and white teachers Tuesday. The measure passed to its second reading in the House in the afternoon.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., (By T. J. Calloway) — Counting chickens before the eggs hatch is always a risky prediction. To prophesy what 150 members of a legislature will do before the final vote is cast is of similar value.

However, even members of the legislature have codes of honor among themselves and when a man tells you that he will vote a certain way out of ten you can rely upon this as the way he will vote. Members of the present legislature are aver-

age Maryland citizens. They listen to arguments, they listen to leaders and they listen for sentiment back home.

Growing Circle

There is a growing circle of men from all parts of the State who have been bold enough to say openly that they are for the program. Men who talked confidentially at the beginning where no one else was listening and assured us that they were our friends now tell their fellows openly that our program is right and fair and they are going to support the two measures. When our bills come to a vote these men are certain to vote for them.

None Out Yet

The jim crow bill is not reported out of committee yet. The filibuster last week on the Baltimore City measures has thrown the whole calendar back several days.

To call names of men who have thus registered in favor of these bills or to call the names of those men whom we fear will vote against them would not be fair at this time. The latter may see their way to change before the final vote. But there are some men in the legislature who hold such strategic positions that but for them we could never have been gotten a hearing. It may not be amiss to point out the service of these men at this time.

Governor Ritchie

Gov. Ritchie has given encouragement from the beginning. Two years ago he with Senator Walter J. Mitchell, floor leader of the Senate, Senator David G. McIntosh, president of the Senate; Senator Lansdale G. Sasser, chairman of the judiciary committee; Col. E. Brooke Lee, speaker of the House of Delegates; Delegate James J. Lindsay, floor leader of the House, and other administration leaders in caucus, decided to put through the repeal of the Jim-Crow car laws.

This would have been accomplished at that time but for an unexpected objector, who has now changed his mind.

When the committee of teachers came to call upon the governor early in January as to the matter of equalizing teachers' salaries, he received them at his home and listened without hurry to all they said. He told them to put their case squarely up to the State Department of Education and that he would be guided by that department.

The hearty endorsement of the bill by the head of that department creates the inference that some conferences have gone on behind closed doors.

Teachers' Bill

When the teachers' bill was prepared, Col. E. Brooke Lee, speaker of the House, with George C. Peverley, member of the committee on rules, readily agreed to introduce the bill into the House and to back its passage.

Lawrence P. Williams, chairman of the committee on education in the House, and Senator A. LeRoy McCordle, chairman of the committee on education in the Senate, have been hearty supporters of the measure and have done everything to expedite its enactment.

Jim-Crow Cars

Two years ago the bill for repeal

of Jim-Crow car laws was in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of which Senator Sasser was chairman. This year it was referred by President McIntosh to the Corporation Committee, of which Senator Colgan is chairman.

Since Senator Colgan was the outspoken opponent of the passage of the bill at that time, it was feared that this was a move to kill the measure. But whatever was the motive of the presiding officer in changing the bill, it is now known that Senator Colgan is openly for its passage, has arranged a sympathetic hearing on the measure and has assured that he will bring the measure to an open vote. With an open vote there is no fears of the result.

Senator Gunter

Senator William A. Gunter, of Cumberland, Allegany County, minority floor leader, who introduced the bill, is the most outspoken champion. He has always been ready to offer suggestions and to help in the campaign to make friends for the measure.

As a young man, Senator Gunter is most likely to be before the voters of the State for some state-wide consideration at some future time. He, with the other men named in this brief mention, are men whom colored citizens can rely upon as just and fair. There are a good many others whose names should be recorded in these columns when the show is over. Some of them deserve tagging for future reference.

How the Senate Voted to Kill Bill Equalizing County Teachers Pay

ANNAPOLIS. (Afro Bureau) — Fourteen Democrats united with one Republican and defeated the bill equalizing salaries of white and colored county public school teachers Monday.

The vote was 15 to 14. The measure previously passed the House of Delegates.

The bill required 30 per cent of the increase to become effective in 1931, 30 per cent in 1933 and 40 per cent in 1935. Total cost to the state would be \$265,000.

Baltimore city voted solidly for the bill. How they voted:

Voted for the Bill

BALTIMORE CITY
John H. Bouse (D), First District
Ambrose Kennedy (D), Second Dist.
Edw. J. Colgan, Jr. (D), Third Dist.
Harry O. Levin (R), Fourth Dist.
D. B. Chambers (D), Fifth Dist.
John L. Meyers (D), Sixth Dist.
Wm. A. Gunter (R), Allegany Co.
John Parran (R), Calvert Co.
Geo. P. B. Englar (R), Carroll Co.
Walter Mitchell (D), Charles Co.
A. L. McCardell (D), Frederick Co.
Alonzo D. Naylor (R), Garrett Co.
C. Beauchamp (R), Somerset Co.
Daniel Keedy (R), Washington Co.

Voted Against the Bill

Geo. T. Cromwell (D), A. Arundel Co.
Nelson Fooks (D), Caroline Co.
Cecil Squier (D), Cecil Co.
Abram G. Ensor (D), Harford Co.
S. Scott Beck (D), Kent Co.
L. G. Sasser (D), Prince Georges Co.
Dudley Roe (D), Queen Annes Co.
Jos. A. Coad (D), St. Marys Co.
W. Earle Withgott (D), Talbot Co.
David J. Ward (D), Wicomico Co.
Jas. M. Crockett (D), Worcester Co.
David McIntosh, Jr. (D), Baltimore Co.
Howard Spedden (R), Dorchester Co.
Thos. W. Linthicum (D), Howard Co.
Eugene Jones (D), Montgomery Co.

RACE MEASURES HAVE A CHANCE AT LEGISLATURE

House Committee Makes Unanimous Report On Teachers Pay Bill

JIM CROW BILL NOT OUT OF COMMITTEE YET

Filibuster Last Week Sets Calendar Back Several Days

Education - 1939

Teachers' Salaries.

More Pay For School Teachers

General and Rural
11/13/29
Norfolk Va.
THE colored school teachers, of Norfolk, if alert to their own interests and the best interests of the thousands whom they must teach, will neither lose time nor vigor in trying to keep pace with the agitation recently given impetus for increase of pay for the white teachers. Certainly, the agitation for increased pay of local teachers in the public schools, white and colored, ought to and doubtless will command the whole hearted sympathy and support of the entire public. Here is a group of public servants who are shamefully underpaid. In fact what America does out to its teaching force, especially in the South, is a reproach upon our sense of duty to our children.

Yet the pay of the white teachers, though wholly and unjustly incommensurate with their responsibilities, is far above the average of the colored teacher holding the same classification and doing the same grade of work. In fact, candidly speaking, the maximum pay for colored school teachers of Norfolk holding college degrees, considering the fact that they receive pay for only nine months in the year, is scarcely equivalent to what the average truck driver can earn. It matters not what academic equipment our teachers carry, when they are thrown in contact with teachers of Maryland, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, they are at a humiliating disadvantage in comparison to pay.

This community owes it to the teachers to lend them every reasonable help in the effort to procure better pay. The teachers themselves ought not have to bear the brunt of the effort that will be necessary to bring ultimate success to their most deserving cause. In a much larger degree than people who are more favorably circumstanced both educationally and economically do we have to depend upon the public school teacher for the training of our children. And because of this less favored circumstance affecting us, the work of our teachers is even more arduous than that of the white teachers, who, normally have a more favored product with which to begin. We are loud in our demand for better trained teachers and it is only fair that we be just as urgent in demanding better pay for them. It is our obligation, an obligation we owe our youth. Unless we have well trained and well paid teachers, the money we spend for education is wasted. Let us make the cause of more pay for the teachers in the colored schools of Norfolk our cause, for rightly it is. If economy must be practiced in the expenditure of public funds, let it begin some-

where else. It too long has been practiced against the public school system, to the detriment of the future of our oncoming citizens.

Virginia.

Education - 1929

Tuskegee Institute Comments on.

SAYS RACE PROBLEM IS ONE FOR SCHOOL

Principal Moton of Tuskegee Tells Atlanta Teachers' Convention of Negroes' Needs.

PROPAGANDA QUESTION UP

Committee Decries Effort to Show the Child "What to Think."

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2 (AP).—Education was seen as a solution to the race question by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., in an address today before the representative assembly of the National Education Association in convention here.

"Two races as ethnologically different as the negro and the white can live together side by side in amity if both are educated," he declared.

Dr. Moton said the negro is not interested in "social equality," and is as opposed to intermarriage as the white race, but does desire equality in education and citizenship.

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"Negro Not Inferior."

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"However," he averred, "the white race itself, only a little over ten years ago, staged an example of backwardness by killing each other in Europe that was not very inspiring."

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Mr. Robison, a former teacher, spoke on behalf of a bill he has introduced in Congress to create a Federal department of education. He said such a department would not interfere with State control of education.

Mr. Driggs declared that history should be made a living reality for students if they were to salute the flag "with the heart as well as the hand."

Says South May Lead.

Loy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, addressing the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, an allied organization, asserted that schools and airports would be the dominant landmarks of the future.

Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University, addressing the rural education department of the association, pictured the South as hesitating to climb aboard the great American bandwagon of modernism.

Upholding Southerners in avoiding the extremes, the speaker declared that they were holding back for themselves and the good of the nation.

"In the country at large," he said, "certainly among the most intellectual and artistic, there has been a reaction against puritanism, and yet here is the very stronghold of puritanism; a reaction against certain qualities of the mind and heart, such as sentiment, romance, chivalry, optimism, and yet here these qualities survive."

"Yes, the South hesitates to join the procession of those who lead the reaction, and especially those who have reached in every instance to the opposite extreme."

"The South may well serve the nation by avoiding the extremes."

Propaganda is Condemned.

The public schools must be preserved as an agency of developing critical judgment and must not be subverted to propaganda on behalf of any particular commodities or systems, the committee on propaganda in the schools declared. The report was submitted by Chairman Edwin C. Broome, Superintendent of Schools of Philadelphia.

It was pointed out that there were "ramifications of the great game of 'putting it over,'" and that "the propagandist is knocking at the school door."

"The welfare of children is the primary function of a public school and is the only legitimate basis for acceptance or rejection of material offered for school use," the committee said. "Constant alertness is the price of freedom from one-sided statements."

"The difficulty of the propaganda problem will be lessened when all schools are supplied with adequate funds so that no school will be compelled to rely on gifts and donations from the outside."

Election Comes Tomorrow.

Caroline Whipple, speaking to the department of adult education, declared that teachers must know the

immigrant groups they supervise, else their appeal might drive away attendance rather than attract it.

Delegates are faced with the problem of choosing between Miss Ruth Pirtle of Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Effie MacGregor, nominees for the presidency of the association, not to mention nominees for eleven vice presidencies, other officers and board members from States. Elections come Wednesday.

CALIFORNIA AND HAWAIIAN EDUCATORS VISIT

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 3.—Ten native Hawaiian teachers accompanied the party of 130 California educators who visited Tuskegee Institute Friday morning en route to the annual session of the National Education Association which met in Atlanta this week. — 29

The visitors spent four hours at the institute during which they inspected the buildings and grounds, visited the classrooms, shops and farms, observing the Tuskegee methods of vocational training; toured the Veterans Hospital here; and attended the daily assembly exercises.

"This visit to Tuskegee," declared A. R. Clifton, State Director of Education, "will be the high water mark of our experiences on this trip across the continent. We find here that education which has for its purpose the development of people, physically, mentally and spiritually, in order that they may become economically independent and socially helpful."

Other members of the delegation who spoke included Mrs. Eugenia West Jones, who believes that "the greatest thing in life is to teach little children to grow up into big children," and Dr. Joseph R. Gwinn, superintendent of the schools of San Francisco who characterized Booker T. Washington as "an apostle of modern education who sought to give to each the kind of education which would enable him to live a happy life and yield back to society the best service. Results coming out of this school will keep the memory of Dr. Washington and Tuskegee alive in the south and in the remainder of the country."

"As a token of admiration and respect" a wreath was laid upon the grave of Tuskegee's founder at the close of the exercise.

The visitors were welcomed to the institute by E. C. Roberts, Director of the Summer School and Acting Principal. The choir and student body sang a group of spirituals for the guests. Reciprocating the Hawaiian song several of their native songs.

Tuskegee Institute Opens 49th Session With Bright Outlook

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 11.—(Special).—The forty-ninth annual session of Tuskegee Institute opens Thursday. Advance registration which began Monday indicates that the enrollment will be large with a marked increase in the college department, which since its organization two years ago under the leadership of Dr. W. T. B. Williams has shown steady growth. At the chapel services Sunday evening Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal, will welcome the new students and returning students to the opportunities and facilities of the institute.

New instructors appointed in the college include Jessie Atkins, A. B. Howard University, A. M. University of Pennsylvania, instructor in English composition and literature; Roselle Parson, A. B. Colorado State Teachers College, instructor in business practice; T. F. Countee, A. B. Lane College, graduate student, Northwestern University, instructor in mathematics.

Nine new courses have been announced for the college. These are in sociology, political science, economics, history, journalism, finance and investments. Of particular interest are the courses in sociology; one to be offered by Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and Research, in races and cultures; another by Myra Colson Callis also of the Department of Records and Research in rural welfare work.

During the summer many improvements have been made on the campus including the erection of a new children's house, a primary practice school and the remodeling of the former commissary building into a home economics hall for college women. Enlarged facilities in the physics and chemistry laboratories are also available. The four Emory dormitories for boys have been remodeled. Other improvements include the erection of a brooder house in the department of agriculture, the painting and re-roofing of a number of buildings and the re-flooring of others.

Following the announcement of the establishment of an African Tuskegee in Liberia as something to be received with great satisfaction, the Gold Coast Times, published at Cape Coast, said:

For obvious reasons it is a good thing that the first African Tuskegee should be founded on Liberian soil, for Liberia is a black man's country, governed by black men; and the Government being native it will take that deep and abiding interest in the development of a new type of education which cannot possibly be expected of the alien Government in West Africa. In the Gold Coast

the British authorities have been spending millions of pounds on education with barren results because the Government is alien, and consulting its own interests it has been providing the people with the type of education which has only resulted in making them great consumers of British goods. The vast tracts of land lying undeveloped, while on the other hand the natives are obliged to import annually several million pounds' worth of articles of everyday use, many of which with the right type of education they could produce locally is not in itself only a condemnation of the educational system here but is also a fine example of the exploitation of natives under white rule.

The value of industrial training is evidently appreciated by the thinking natives in British West Africa.

Tuskegee Spends Vast Amount For Current Expenses

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(ANP)—It costs \$1,666 every day to run Tuskegee Institute. This is the statement of William H. Carter, treasurer of the institute, who addressed the teacher-students of summer school here Tuesday on the finances of the

institute. The budget for the present year is \$600,000, which is derived from the income of invested and endowment funds which yield \$390,000 or 65% of the entire budget; public funds to the amount of \$15,700, 2.5% and student fees \$5,000, 0.8%. The remaining \$150,000, 25%, has to be raised from contributions of friends at an average rate of \$500 a working day.

"Our budget," Mr. Carter said, "has the following main divisions: Education to which is allotted \$322,000; maintenance, \$125,000; administration, including publicity and raising of funds, \$128,000; aid to students and teachers, \$15,000. To it 275 faculty members Tuskegee pays in salaries \$386,387; to student employees, \$97,555; and to other workers, \$55,000."

"Our plant consists of 1900 acres of land, 150 of which comprise the campus. We have 49 teachers' cottages having a replacement value of \$270,000. We have 75 school buildings, large and small, having a replacement value of \$3,270,000. Our monuments and memorials are valued at \$260,000. The value of our buildings and lands amounts to \$4,000,000."

"Tuskegee Institute is in use twelve months of the year. There were enrolled in our regular classified course last year 3,218 students including the winter term, the summer school, the short courses and conferences."

Mr. Carter stated as his opinion that in the future the Negro will have to contribute more largely to his own education than in the past. Gratifying results are being realized in that direction already, he said. "The alumni response to the financial needs of Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, Atlanta, Fisk and Howard universities and Talladega College are reassuring."

Others who addressed the summer school during the week included Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, the poet widow of Henry Lincoln Johnson, who read some of her poems telling how and why they were written; Dr. J. B. Boyle, professor of rural economics, Cornell University, who spoke of opportunities for trained men; Mrs. Laura R. Daly, home demonstration agent for Macon County, Alabama who demonstrated means of bringing beauty to the rural home; and Chas. E. Burch, professor of English literature, Howard University, who talked on Daniel Defoe's views on education.

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Education Key To Race Amity, Moton Asserts

Tuskegee Head Tells Atlanta Teachers' Session Negro Is Not After Social Equality

U. S. Department Asked

Mims, of Vanderbilt, Chides South for Backwardness

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—Education was seen as a solution to the race question by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., in an address today before the representative assembly of the National Education Association in convention here.

"Two races as ethnologically different as the Negro and the white can live together side by side in amity if both are educated," he declared. Dr. Moton said the Negro is not interested in social equality and is as opposed to inter-marriage as the white race, but the Negro does desire equality in education and citizenship.

The assembly accepted the report of the legislative committee, urging a Federal department of education, and the report of the committee on propaganda which declared that the public

schools must be kept inviolate for teaching children "how to think, not what to think." Speakers included Dr. Moton, Howard Driggs, of the New York University School of Education, and Congressman John M. Robison, of the 11th Congressional District of Kentucky.

Asserts Negro Backward

Discussing race relations, Dr. Moton said the Negro race is not inferior to the white, but still more backward. "However," he averred, "the white race itself only a little more than ten years ago staged an example of backwardness by killing each other in Europe that was not very inspiring."

Quoting the commandment of Christ to "Love Thy Neighbor as Thyself," Dr. Moton said he believed "there is enough Christianity and Democracy in America to bring about harmonious race relations, and that with education both races could work toward building a greater and better nation."

Mr. Robison, a former teacher, spoke on behalf of a bill he has introduced in Congress to create a Federal department of education. He said such a department would not interfere with state control of education.

Speaking on the theme "The Republic of Tomorrow," Mr. Robison declared that "no great nation ever fell from without, but from within, and the future of the republic depends on the education today of its 30,000,000 school children."

Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University, addressing the rural education department today pictured the South as hesitating to climb aboard the great American bandwagon of modernism. Upholding Southerners in avoiding the extremes, the speaker declared that they were holding back for themselves and the good of the nation.

"In the country at large," he said, "certainly among the most intellectual and artistic, there has been a reaction against Puritanism, and yet here is the very stronghold of Puritanism; a reaction against the pioneer spirit that impoverished life, and yet here among the mountains and hills is a large body of people still in the pioneer stage of culture; a reaction against Anglo-Saxon dominance on America, and yet every state and city here prides itself on the overwhelming Anglo-Saxon population and the absence of foreigners; a reaction against certain qualities of the mind and heart, such as sentiment, romance, chivalry, optimism and yet these qualities survive."

South Hesitates, He asserts

"Yes, the South hesitates to join the procession of those who lead the reaction, and especially those who have reacted in every instance to the opposite extreme. May not the South find the middle of the road, the balance, the moderation, and in so doing reinforce those who in other sections are fighting the same battle."

"Many people have passed from sentimentalism to sophistication, from rose pink literature to dirty drab, from Pollyanna optimism to the most depressing pessimism, from uplift to iconoclasm, from mediocrity to abnormal eccentricity, from service to rampant individualism and selfishness, from suppressed emotions and inhibitions to unbridled passion and undisciplined thinking, from success as an idol to failure as the chief glory of man and art."

"The South may well serve the nation by avoiding the extremes."

In a general session address, Howard R. Driggs, of New York University, declared that history should be made a living reality for students if they were to salute the flag "with the heart as well as the hand." Lucy Gage, of Nashville, in another general session address, pointed out that the South was taking stock of spiritual values and had come to regard the kindergarten as important in its place as college is to the adolescent.

President Moton Of Tuskegee Makes His Annual Report

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Recommendations pointing towards the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Tuskegee Institute in 1931 are included in Principal Robert R. Moton's annual report of the work of the Institute for the academic year 1927-28.

Dr. Moton recalls the observance of the 25th anniversary in 1906 which brought to the institution a host of visitors from among the most distinguished educators, public officials and private citizens of our country including the President of the United States and attracted the favorable notice of the press throughout the land to the

achievements, which in so short a time had been wrought by Booker T. Washington, its founder. The 50th anniversary celebration will aim to "pay further tribute to the genius of Tuskegee's Founder and the far reaching influence of his life and work."

The report submitted to the Institute Board of Trustees recounts the various activities of the school—the enrollment, the organization of the college, the work of the departments of agriculture, women's studies, mechanical industries, academic studies as well as such extension activities as those of the Farmers' Conference and other agricultural gatherings. The National Negro Business League, National Negro Health Week, the John A. Andrew clinic, and the publications of the Department of Records and Research. It notes the advance in standards of instruction, the fine spirit of the students and teachers, the improvements in the buildings, ground, and equipment of the Institute, the international appeal of the school as evidenced by the many visitors from widely separated parts of the world who come to observe and study the Tuskegee methods of instruction.

TUSKEGEE HEAD URGES EDUCATION

Solution Of Race Problem Is Discussed Before Teacher Group

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—(AP)—Education was seen as a solution to the race question by Robert R. Moton, principal of the Normal and Industrial Institute for negroes at Tuskegee, Ala., in an address Tuesday before the representative assembly of the National Education Association in convention here.

"Two races as ethnologically different as the negro and the white can live together side by side in amity if both are educated," he declared.

Dr. Moton said the negro was not interested in what was usually described as social equality, and was as opposed to intermarriage as the white race, but the negro did desire equality in education, and citizenship.

Reports Are Accepted

The assembly accepted the report of the legislative committee urging a Federal Department of Education and the report of the committee on propaganda which declared that the public schools must be kept inviolate for teaching children "how to think, not what to think." Speakers included Dr. Moton, Howard Driggs of the New York University School of Education, and Congressman John M. Robison, of the Eleventh Congressional District of Kentucky.

Dr. Moton traced the progress of negro education in the South. Prior to the War Between the States, he said, public education was not practiced in the South instead education was for aristocrats and not for negroes or poor whites.

"The reconstruction governments of the Southern states," the negro educator declared, "had many faults but they put on the statute books provisions for popular education of negroes and whites alike. Since then the negro education has become popular with virtually all Southerners and while the expenditure per negro child is still much less than for the white child, progress has been made every year."

"Race Not Inferior"

Discussing race relations Dr. Moton said the negro race was not inferior to the white but still more backward. "However," he averred, "the white race itself as only a little over 10 years ago staged an example of civil weakness by killing itself in Europe that was not very inspiring." Quoting the commandment of Christ to "Love thy neighbor as thyself," Dr. Moton said he believed "there was enough Christianity and democracy in America to bring about harmonious race relations and believed that with education both races could work together in respect and friendship to-

ward building a greater and better nation."

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Education 1929
Tuskegee Institute comments on

January 4, 1929
OMAHA NEB. MONITOR

ROSENWALD IS REAL SANTA

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 4 (ANP) — To the tots in the lower grades of the children's house of Tuskegee Institute, Julius Rosenwald was more than the name of a great and distant philanthropist. He is in a very real sense Santa Claus. For, annually, Mr. Rosenwald sends toys and useful gifts to be distributed among the children of the kindergarten, the first, second and third grades of the school at Christmas time.

Exercises at which the gifts were distributed were held at the Children's House, Thursday, before closing the school for the holidays. Mr. Rosenwald started this custom a few years ago before the death of Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. He has continued it since throughout the years, much to the delight of the children. Whenever Mr. Rosenwald makes a trip to Tuskegee, he visits the Children's House, where he is enthusiastically greeted by the pupils.

DR. MOTON VISITS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AND PRESIDENT-ELECT HOOVER

The cause of backward peoples never suffers so much as when they do not have some one to represent it at the proper place. It has been true of the Negro that his cause has always been poorly represented or not at all. It has seemed to fall to the lot of the Negro that the selection of his representatives, by whatever means they have been selected, has been without the care necessary in such important business.

The difficulty of finding or developing men who can command confidence and respect through actual merit has often led to the failure of effects because of both timidity on the one hand and the lack of the balance of wisdom and statesmanlike experience on the other. The rise of Booker T. Washington marked a significant era in the progress of group spokesmanship. Mr. Washington cultivated the necessary balance of wisdom and inspired the kind of confidence in his ability which made his leadership acceptable for the purposes of intermediary activities between the races. The problems that beset the situation were understood and the tact with which he approached them, delicate though they were, made his leadership easy and his acceptance everywhere sure. It was his peculiar genius to interpret these problems in terms of the actual practical possibilities and gain entrance and audience without the apparent offense of bigotry or intolerance. His methods were entirely devoid of any show of a disposition to agitate and his grasp of the fundamental principles of social and educational uplift marked him out as being sane and sound as well as able and far seeing.

Perhaps, to find a successor so well fitted and adapted to carry on in this respect has been an unusual task, but, fortunately, his mantle did fall upon a worthy successor, a slightly different type of man, but withal able, conscientious and wise. The recent visit of Dr. Robert R. Moton to Washington as social ambassador may be interpreted in terms of propitious omen for good.

It is necessary that the feelings, the ambitions and the attitude of the Negro be interpreted by some guileless character of proven worth and acceptability. It means that misconceptions in regard to the Negro's attitude may be offset and the way kept clear for the continued and harmonious progress of the race. Enthusiasm without sanity is apt to breed unnecessarily unfavorable conditions when it is gauged by practical probity.

Most of the bitterness between the races has grown out of misconceived attitudes gotten from an inept presentation of a good and worthy cause, and much of the opposition to just and fair dealing with the race has grown out of the fear of extremes and the failure to appreciate the fact that social and economic problems are not solved in a day nor a decade—that time is an element in the solution of all problems and work and patience will win in the course of events in spite of handicaps.

The important thing is results; the men and the means must be incidental and adaptable to best process.

We need the work and influence of men of the Moton type. Not only do we need them but we must have them, treasure them and support them with confidence and encouragement. There is a measure of actual worth and proven sanity that must go along with any man who tackles the tedious business of interceding for the right of backward peoples so circumscribed as the Negro.

This is a race asset which is rarely appreciated and valued by the Negro because of his disposition to undervalue the product of his own group. The difficulty of developing effective leadership within the group has grown out of this very disposition, which always resulted in half-hearted support and petty jealousies. At this time when there is much in favor of group progress and also much against it interpretive spokesmanship is an imperative need and should be and it should have such universal support as would make it

most effective through a keen appreciation of its value.

Dr. Moton was wise to see President Coolidge and President-elect Hoover when he did, and we need not worry or conjecture about the mission. We know the man, that should be sufficient.

MOTON TALKED ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL STATUS WITH COOLIDGE, HOOVER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24 — (By Washington Correspondent, A. N. P.)—Dr. Robert R. Moton conferred with President Calvin Coolidge and President-elect Herbert Hoover, here Monday.

The purpose of both conferences was to discuss the economic and agricultural status of the Negro from a national standpoint. Dr. Moton pointed out various opportunities that might be opened up to the Negro as a full-fledged and deserving American citizen and called attention to the fact that the record made by Negroes who have been appointed to federal positions shows that they are competent and that as a group, the Negro was due more consideration.

The principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League took the opportunity to thank President-elect Hoover for the fairness and consid-

eration shown toward Negroes during the relief work in the Mississippi Valley, following the flood, and for his appointment of J. A. Jackson as business specialist in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

These indications of Mr. Hoover's general attitude toward the Negro, Dr. Moton pointed out, had caused many Negroes to give him their support and expressed the hope that the president-elect would continue his attitude in this direction and carry out the policy of "equal opportunity" which so impressed the Negro voters of the country when used as a rallying cry during the last campaign.

Following the conferences, Dr. Moton stated that he was well satisfied with the interview and felt that the policy of the Hoover administration toward the Negro would be one of constructive helpfulness.

Inez Haynes Irwin Finds South Lovely, Columbus Charming

Mr. and Mrs. Will Irwin (Inez Haynes Irwin), who were the guests of Columbus week before last, in the course of Mr. Irwin's lecture trip visited several Southern states and their impressions of the South were as lively and vivid as one would expect in the case of two such alert and travelled persons. Mrs. Irwin on reaching home last week hastened to write back to Columbus friends some delightful comments on Columbus, as well as on points in Alabama and Louisiana. She said:

"We had a wonderful time at Tuskegee. What an interesting institution it is. I got a tremendous impression both of earnestness and of ability. What astonishing people are there—President Moton and Professor Carver in particular. They gave me a feeling as of a new type emerging from their race. But of course I was haunted in the South by that sense of stir and renewal. I had the feeling all the time that a giant was moving, was exercising his vast limbs preparatory to that flying leap to his highest stature.

"Indeed I was enchanted with the South. Of course, we Northerners are prepared by many books and plays, much poetry—and now by the movies—for the charm of the South. And yet of course, you cannot quite realize that charm till you visit the place itself. It is like trying to imagine the scent of magnolia or the song of the mocking bird. I found last year when we took a motor trip from New York to Charleston, that I recklessly adopted each Southern state as fast as I motored through it. And as on this trip when I saw Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama for the first time. I was nearly wrecked by my sense of thrill—a lovely combination of romance with adventure—I adopted all those states too. And so far as I can see, if I can only prevail on Will Irwin to take me to the rest of the states, south of Mason and Dixon's line, I shall become a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner. I think you have a charming city, a beautiful home and a gallant and interesting circle of friends."

While in Columbus, Mrs. Irwin told of a piquant episode in connection with a visit by her husband to Baton Rouge in 1927. He was in that city with President Hoover at the time of the Mississippi flood and took advantage of his presence there to seek some murals which had been painted for the old State Capitol by his grandfather, Charles Chauncey Greene, a native of Massachusetts. To his great disappointment, the paintings had vanished and thereby hangs a tale—a dramatic little

episode in which Mrs. Irwin's grandfather's intimate friend, General Banks, played the role of villain. Mrs. Irwin was asked to write down the details of this affair and she has done so for the readers of the ENQUIRER-SUN. Here is the story in her own words:

"Mr. Irwin's grandfather, Charles Chauncey Greene, was a painter of some vogue in his time, though now remembered only as one of the Brook Farm group. He was a Northern man—born in Rhode Island and working about Boston or Canandaigua, New York. In the latter years of his life, he devoted most of his attention to mural decorations. About a year before the Civil War broke out, he got the contract to decorate the 'new' State capitol of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge. He spent about a year making his preliminary cartoons and doing the studio work. Then came the war, which of course broke all contracts between the North and the South. He never fully recovered from the financial blow.

"In the meantime, I must go back to my father, Gideon Harnes. He had a boyhood friendship with Nathaniel Banks, afterward governor of Massachusetts and a Northern general in the war. In fact, General Banks was the reason for my father not being in the war himself. Just before it broke out, he was governor of Massachusetts and my father was in the Massachusetts senate. The State penitentiary was in a dreadful condition. The convicts had just murdered the warden and the deputy-warden and there was almost an internal revolution. Banks asked my father as a personal favor to take hold of that institution and see what he could do with it. My father believed the cause of the trouble was the brutality of the system then practiced on convicts. He reformed that system and is remembered as the first prison reformer in the United States. The penitentiary became the model institution of the country. Prison reformers from all over Europe visited it. When the war broke, my father started to raise a company, but General Banks asked him to stay and carry on with the work, consoling him by saying that he was in as much danger there as he would be on the firing line—which was true.

"Now comes the rest of the story—my husband, Will Irwin, had heard from his mother that some of his grandfather's murals had been put into place in the old State capitol at Baton Rouge. He never had an opportunity to visit that city until 1927, when he was following Hoover's work in the Mississippi flood. As soon as the party reached Baton Rouge, he rushed up to the State house. There was the quaint and venerable old building, but the walls were innocent of any paintings. He interviewed the superintendent of the building.

"Yes," said the superintendent, "I believe there used to be some paintings here, but that damn Yankee, General Banks, burned this building in the Civil War." So you see—if that explanation is true and historic—that our old family friend burned up Will's grandfather's paintings!"

OPPENHEIMER SPEAKS AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 3.—Dr. Russell H. Oppenheimer, dean of the school of medicine, Emory university, Atlanta, will address the eighteenth annual clinic of Tuskegee Institute, which will be held in the institute hospital here during the week of April 7-11. Dr. Oppenheimer will speak on "Cancer and Public Health Problems Affecting the Negro." Dr. J. L. Campbell, of the Howard medical school, will read a paper on the "Cancer Problem as Related to the Negro." Other Atlanta physicians who will attend the clinic include Doctors H. M. Holmes, George Howell, Raymond H. Carter, Charles Johnson, Marion J. Pruitt and C. Wayman Reeves.

The clinic annually brings to needy sufferers of this district expert medical and surgical attention which in many cases they would otherwise be unable to get. Prominent physicians and surgeons of both races attend the clinic and give their services. Usually the attendance numbers well over a hundred.

The six-day program, as announced by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee institute, provides for intensive study of medical and surgical problems through a series of surgical clinics, scientific sessions and open meetings. Well-known medical men to appear on the program include Dr. Horace Binney, of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston; Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of the Broad Street hospital, New York; Dr. W. W. Scott, of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. J. H. Hale, of Meharry Medical college, Nashville, and Dr. Charles H. Garvin, of the Lakeside hospital, Cleveland.

PRAISE FOR TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Tuskegee Institute was described as the negro's "supreme achievement" by Dr. John Huston Finley, executive editor of The New York Times, in the principal address on the Annual Founders Day program, commemorating the birthday of Booker T. Washington, founder of the institution.

Negro Has Made Rapid Progress During Past 10 Years Says Finley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 7.—(Special)—The progress the American Negro has made during the last ten years surpasses that of any other race in five decades according to Dr. John H. Finley, executive editor of The New York Times, who delivered the annual Founders Day address here Sunday afternoon commemorating the birthday of Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator who founded Tuskegee Institute in 1881.

"This progress has been a large measure been made possible through the training the race has received in the fundamentals of life in accordance with the ideals of Booker T. Washington. No program for the advancement of the negro is complete that does not include those principles laid down by Dr. Washington and carried on by Dr. Robert R. Moton, present principal of the institute," Dr. Finley stated. Tuskegee Institute, he said, is the supreme achievement of the negro on his own behalf.

Founders Day is observed annually at Tuskegee Institute in connection with the meeting of the board of trustees. Among those who have delivered addresses on this occasion are Chief Justice Taft, Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfel, of Labrador, and Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University.

TUSKEGEE TO GIVE PAGEANT FOUNDER'S DAY

Tuskegee, Ala.—Attendants at the annual Founder's Day program, which will be held here from April 6-8, will witness an unique pageant different from any presented heretofore by the students.

The pageant portrays the heart of the Negro as expressed in his folk music—his songs of sorrow and his songs of joy, his work songs, love songs, game songs, lullabies, spirituals and those latter day compositions on Negro themes. With theatrical settings these songs will be rendered by choir, chorus, and selected soloists.

Not only those musical compositions which have grown out of the Negro's experience in America, but African songs and dances as well are to be included in the program. These songs

of the Motherland are to be rendered by African students and observers now resident at the institute. The idea is to present dramatically the Negro's contribution to the cultural values of America.

Education - 1924
Vocational.
See Also: Federal Aid for

Education - 1929

Vocational.

No Vocational Guidance in Race Colleges

Assistant Superintendent Long Decries Playing of Politics in Public School System

NEW YORK.—Lack of vocational guidance courses in race colleges and the banning of politics from public school appointments were subject of discussion by the ninth Educational Conference held at the Y.M.C.A. two days last week.

Howard Long, assistant superintendent of the public schools of Washington, spoke on standards and personnel. Mr. Long told of the importance of the personnel of schools and colleges measuring up to the highest standard.

"We have too many in our schools and colleges doing educational work who are not fitting in the scheme of the work. The personnel of a school or college should be chosen without politics. We must avoid the appointment of persons as teachers who get their places through political influences and favoritism."

FINANCE.

David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, at Greensboro, N. C. discussed the question of finance.

"The recent mergers of Negro colleges," he said, "are brought about in many cases as the result of financial necessity. I think that it would be advisable for colleges that are unable to maintain themselves to merge or go out of business."

Mr. Jones said that in a great many cases our education is influenced by the source from which comes its financial aid.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The session on Friday evening had to do with "Problems of Personal and Social Adjustment." This discussion stressed vocational guidance in relation of alumni to school, and segregation and exclusion in mixed schools. R. W. Bullock, secretary National Y.M.C.A. Council, said that as the result of a recent survey, that he has made in which over two hundred Negro high schools and colleges were visited, he reached the conclusion that more vocational guidance was needed in our schools and colleges. He said that out of 1,829 boys in high schools, that he studied, not one had ever read a book on vocational guidance. Mr. Bullock said that only a small percentage of the Negro schools and colleges were making any attempt at vocational guidance.

Miss Julia Skinner, of the faculty of Wilberforce university, said that there were no Negro colleges that had vocational guidance for girls.

ALUMNI.

Speaking on the relation of alumni to school, Emory Smith, field secretary

to the students in their own homes. This not only facilitates the student's graduation but cuts down considerably the ultimate cost.

Students are already attending this school from Cuba, Columbia, Porto Rico and Barbados. Other students travel from Montclair and Ausbury Park, N. J., also from Peekskill and Croton on the Hudson. A large number of students have also enrolled from Brooklyn, Jamaica and other nearby cities.

Race School For Secretaries Vs Highly Praised

BY MAURICE DANCER

NEW YORK, N. Y., Mar. 7.—

The Lincoln Secretarial School at 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, this city, which opened for business in the early part of October last year, has more than justified its existence. The school was formed to meet the requirements of numbers of intelligent colored students whose desires to obtain a sound commercial education amidst congenial atmosphere not only devoid of prejudice, but where they would be welcomed, has been long felt.

The principal of the school, Professor Gilby Robinson, is a well-known educator of international reputation. An English lawyer by profession, he became a teacher by choice, and he is determined to devote the remainder of his life to promote the interests primarily of the colored races desirous of obtaining the education to which they are so justly entitled.

The school is housed in a fire-proof elevator building; the furnishings and equipment of which will compare more than favorably with any of the best schools in this city today. A high class faculty, consisting of both white and colored teachers, acting under supervision of Professor Robinson, assures a first class education to all students.

The school is not unique in the respect that it is the only one of its kind in New York State, but it is up to date in its methods. A special feature of the school is the free use of a typewriter delivered